

Concern mounted at Westminster yesterday as MPs arrived from their weekend breaks to read that Labour's Jim Dowd was enquiring what plans the Lord Chancellor had "to increase income from the sale of magistrates and other court lists".

Helen Jackson was asking about the impact of legal aid changes "on potential female litigants". We never did discover what price a magistrate is fetching on the open market, nor whether one should change sex before or after going to court. The questions were withdrawn.

Questions, however, to Welsh secretary David Hunt went ahead, as did a state-

Show you care: save the Gummer

MATTHEW PARRIS

POLITICAL SKETCH

ment on whaling from John Gummer, agriculture and fisheries minister. Hunt's and Gummer's names go into the hat for the PM's lucky dip. If Labour hecklers were to be believed then yesterday was a revolving door where the minister for Wales met the minister for whales, the first on his way in, the second on his way out.

"Save the whales" has proved a touching slogan, but there was something infinitely more pitiful about yesterday's performance: the opening ceremony in the Save the Gummer campaign.

No-one put it more movingly than the minister himself. Throwing aside his text he told of a fear that haunted him: the Great Whales were protected, so cruel people might instead hunt "small cetaceans", particularly "striped dolphins and harbour porpoises". Ah! So if the Great Politicians — the Killer Lamont and the Great Grey Major — are to escape, there

may need to be a cull of humbler swimmers...

Mr Gummer pronounces "porpoise" as *poor-poyze*, and we sensed that the minister saw himself more as a harbour poor-poyze than a striped dolphin.

As if to underline his concern, he unveiled a completely new persona. Gone was the strident, battling Gummer of a thousand *and-I-really-*

must-repeats. St John the Evangelist. Gone was the suppressed anger, the aggrieved counting from one to ten with gritted teeth and goggling eyes: St John of the Infinite Provocations.

In came the caring tones of one who loves every living creature so tenderly that his voice drops almost below the range of human audibility. It was the new "listening" Tory whose approach the PM has recommended and whose manner Mr Gummer was adopting in a last-minute bid for survival.

St John the Compassionate. So quiet was he that for much of the time we could scarcely hear him. Whales, we learn, speak to each other; and it struck me that Mr Gummer might have been listening to too many recordings of their strange, muted noises from the deep; and that if we were to launch this small ministerial cetacean into the North Sea, in wet suit and goggles, his love songs might attract the sympathetic interest of the larger sort of lady whale.

When he spoke of his worries for the little minke whale MPs almost wept. Where can you get a Save the Gummer sticker? We must all have them for our cars.

Murderer Beverly Allitt

Killings fed a craving for attention

■ The character flaws that led a young nurse to torture and murder were in evidence from an early age

By LIN JENKINS

BEVERLY Allitt was an unstable and insecure young woman who resorted to childish pranks and self-mutilation to gain the attention that she craved.

The flaws in her character were evident from an early age. As a schoolgirl, she would turn up in class wearing bandages on a wound she would be reluctant to have examined. As a student nurse she was suspected of smearing the nurses' home walls with human excrement.

Once she had qualified and had responsibility for the lives of sick children the consequences of her troubled mind and abnormal behaviour would devastate the families of her young patients.

When children collapsed on Ward Four of Pilgrim Hospital, Allitt was always there. She even commented on the apparent coincidences and nothing generated more glee than the chance to accompany one of her victims on the ambulance journey to the special unit at Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham.

She was always there because it was she who administered the torture in her determination to kill. Sometimes it was an injection of insulin, lignocaine or potassium; sometimes perhaps a sinister squeeze, a hand over the nose and mouth.

Her family and friends are at a loss to know what drove her to murder, and doctors can cast only scant light on such rare behaviour. But experts believe that her habit as a schoolgirl of wearing a dressing-up on an apparent injury might have been early signs of Munchausen syndrome, in which injuries and symptoms are invented to get attention.

Rachel Oliver, 24, her closest school friend, said that her peers would accuse her of faking the injuries but the teachers believed her to be accident prone. "She was always being cut. She broke her wrist a few times. She got a lot of attention from the teachers. They would want to make sure she was all right. It happened all the way through school."

The clinical pattern that fits most comfortably with her behaviour is that of "Munchausen syndrome by proxy". Professor Ray Meadowcroft, consultant paediatrician at St James' Hospital, Leeds, who gave the behaviour its name, has studied more than 300 cases of children assaulted or abused by their mothers, often in hospital, where substances were injected or airways blocked.

Twenty-five per cent of the cases he has seen are of mothers who went to nursing, former nurses, or professional carers. The motive is to attract the kudos of appearing to cope and care. The mothers thrive on the attention the child's supposed illness attracts.

Allitt matches the profile. The opportunities were there and she took them. It brought her the attention she wanted, but it also led police to conclude that she was the killer.

There was nothing in her injury. The jury at Nottingham crown court found her guilty of murdering four children: Liam Taylor, aged 8 weeks, Becky Phillips, 9 weeks, Claire Peck, 15 months, and Timothy Hardwick, 11 years. She was convicted of attempting to murder Paul Crampton, aged 4 months, Bradley Gibson, 5 years, and Becky's twin sister Katie Phillips, 9 weeks.

Allitt was found not guilty of attempting murder but guilty of causing grievous bodily harm to Liam Taylor, 8 weeks, Henry Chan, 2 years, Christopher King, 5 weeks, Patrick Elstone, 7 weeks, Michael Davidson, 6 years, and Christopher Peasgood, 8 weeks.

She was found not guilty of attempting to murder or causing grievous bodily harm to Dorothy Lowe, 79, and Jonathan Jobson, 15.

QC heads enquiry, page 1

Illness that inflicts pain on the innocent

By DR THOMAS STUTTAFOORD

MUNCHAUSEN'S

MUNCHAUSEN syndrome is not a distinct disease but a symptom of a grossly disturbed personality or even an actual psychosis. In classic Munchausen syndrome a patient feigns real illness and attends one hospital outpatient or casualty ward after another (they are also known as hospital hoppers), where they give a convincing history of symptoms that could well be those of the real disease. As a result, sufferers frequently have detailed investigations and often surgery. Some actually damage themselves.

In Munchausen syndrome by proxy, patients use a child as their surrogate, giving doctors an untrue history of the child's symptoms. If necessary the parent — it is often a parent — will substantiate the story by injuring the child, or contaminating its urine or spittle to make the disease seem more realistic.

Patients with Munchausen's often have a history themselves of early physical or emotional battery but treatment is rarely successful in alleviating their feelings of intense inadequacy and unreality. Any underlying psychiatric disease may respond to treatment. Many of the patients with Munchausen syndrome have intense feelings of guilt and feel the need for punishment whether inflicted by themselves or somebody else.

Lilley faces backbench uprising over threat to POs

By JILL SHERMAN AND NICHOLAS WOOD

PETER Lilley will tomorrow face a backbench Tory uprising, which could rival the pious fiasco, over proposals which threaten thousands of small post offices.

The outcry has been triggered by a pilot scheme masterminded by the social security secretary, encouraging people to have their pensions paid directly through banks and building societies. MPs postbags are full, with angry pensioners warning the changeover will spell the end for many sub-post offices.

David Mabel, Tory MP for Bedfordshire South West, said he has received 30-40 letters a day in the last 10 days. Another Conservative said the scale of the protest was larger than Michael Heseltine's attempt to close 30 pits. Mr Mabel said he wanted a government campaign to reassure pensioners.

In another indication of the scale of the threatened rebellion, a number of worried Tories, including Michael Clark and David Harris, urged ministers to think again. The matter was raised at a meeting of the Conservative 1922 committee last week and at a gathering of the 100-strong "92" group of right-wing MPs last night.

Cabinet ministers now predict that if the government goes ahead with the plan, the sub-post offices may have to be subsidised.

Mr Lilley, who will reply to his critics in a Commons debate tomorrow, is spearheading the drive to encourage pensioners and other benefit claimants to allow their weekly benefit to be paid by automated credit transfer (ACT), as a way of saving over £500 million and combating benefit fraud. He plans to extend the benefits to be paid

through ACT to income support this October and to unemployment benefit on a rolling programme from now to September 1994. Other benefits will be added next January.

The plan is heavily opposed by sub-post offices, who claim that taking away their prime business will result in many of them going to the wall. While social security officials emphasise the plan is voluntary, postmasters fear the trade and industry department will introduce regulations to make it compulsory.

Bill Coburn, chief executive of the Post Office, told last week's conference of the national federation of sub-postmasters conference that "the entire network of post offices is on the line", if the government goes ahead.

Two months ago the social security department set up a pilot study in the North West covering 24,000 people approaching retirement. Three different forms were sent out to three groups of 8,000 people with different amounts of information on payment methods. One form leaned heavily towards ACT, giving scant details on the post office. Although results are not yet available, it is understood the trials have led to many more people being paid through banks.

During the Opposition debate on the future of sub-post offices tomorrow, Mr Lilley will disclose that for every £10 million spent on delivering benefit, £5.4 million goes to the Post Office, but only £0.2 million goes to rural sub-post offices. A further £1.5m is lost in benefit fraud, through counterfeiting or stolen order books. £1.5m is spent on administrative costs by the social security department.



Mother's joy: after an anxious wait, Jane Stephens could scarcely believe the news of her daughter's triumph

Climbers praise Stephens' courage



Stephens went up "like a rocket"

Continued from page 1 Stephens' chances of success looked slim. The sherpas accompanying her refused to leave the fourth camp as scheduled on Sunday night after strong winds enveloped the mountain. They eventually set off two hours later and had to assess the weather and contact base camp when they reached the South Summit at 27,500ft early yesterday.

From there she tackled dangerous ridges before reaching the summit just after midday local time. As she did, she yelled into her radio to the base camp: "I'm on top of the world!" She then planted a flag, took photographs and started down.

Miss Stephens, 31, a journalist from West London who took up climbing only four years ago, ascended so fast that the two sherpas with her on the final 1,500ft could

barely keep up. "She was going like a rocket," Mr Earl said. The sherpas were so impressed with Miss Stephens that they made her an honorary sherpa, or woman sherpa, yesterday.

Miss Stephens' mother, Jane, said yesterday that waiting news had been "really nail-biting." When the news came through at 3am, she declared: "I couldn't believe it. It is like a dream come true."

John Major joined in the tributes to Miss Stephens. He said: "It is an absolutely remarkable achievement. I offer her my warmest congratulations."

The mountaineering world greeted Miss Stephens' triumph with unreserved admiration. On Monday her bid appeared doomed after she had to postpone her assault to give urgent medical attention to Harry Taylor, a fellow

climber who nearly died after reaching the summit without oxygen.

Chris Bonington, the Everest veteran who climbed the 29,028ft mountain when he was 50, said: "The fact that she spent a couple of nights on the South Col at 26,000ft, came all the way down to Camp 2 again, and then summoned the strength to climb back direct to the South Col in eight hours is a great achievement and a good time by any standards."

Lord Hunt of Ullanfair Waterline, leader of the first successful expedition to climb Everest in May 1953, said: "Miss Stephens had shown great courage and determination. "It is a tremendous achievement, particularly as she has had relatively little experience," he said.

Leading article, page 17

NEWS IN BRIEF

University shocked by student death

Oxford University was in mourning yesterday as police investigated the death of a history finalist who took an overdose of tablets. University authorities are wondering how to deal with a growing number of student fatalities. The fourth undergraduate death at the university since October brought calls for better student counselling and pastoral care.

Police said yesterday that Lei Don Lau, 22, an undergraduate at Magdalen College, who was due to start his final examinations in less than a fortnight, took an overdose and telephoned his mother in Singapore, who alerted a family friend at another college. He discovered Mr Lau unconscious but medics were unable to revive him.

£17m cheques haul

Eight men from south Wales were charged with conspiracy after police uncovered allegedly forged travellers' cheques with a face value of more than £17 million, the biggest such haul in Europe. Officers uncovered rolls of \$50 cheques when they swooped on Angel Printing in Ystrad Mynach, near Caerphilly, and Owl Prints, in Cardiff's docklands.

Ulster gunman shot

A gunman was shot and wounded by a soldier after an armed attack on a Sinn Féin office in north Belfast. Police said that the soldier fired a single shot from an observation post on top of a block of flats as the gunman fled. The man was arrested and taken to hospital with a chest wound. No-one was hurt in the attack on the Sinn Féin office.

Stephens misses Lear

Robert Stephens will miss the eagerly awaited opening of the Royal Shakespeare Company production of *King Lear* tonight because of a foot infection. The actor went into hospital yesterday and was put on intravenous antibiotics. His understudy, Christopher Robbie, will take the title role at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Treford offered post

Donald Treford, editor of *The Observer*, has been asked to set up a newspaper in South Africa with the African National Congress. He is to consider the move when control of his paper passes to *The Guardian*. Tiny Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, which has sold *The Observer* to *The Guardian*, made the offer at a Johannesburg press conference.

Tory MPs demand change on rail sell-off

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS moved yesterday to quash speculation that rail privatisation is next for a government U-turn.

John MacGregor, the transport secretary, rejected demands from some Tory MPs for a key concession for the bill, which returns to the Commons on Monday. Sir Keith Speed, MP for Ashford, says he has the support of up to 30 Tory backbenchers for an amendment allowing British Rail to bid for franchises to run lines. Ministers believe that few of their critics will press their case to a vote.

Mr MacGregor insisted that such a concession would strike at the core of the bill. Downing Street officials said that if BR was allowed to win franchises, that would defeat the aim of transferring services to the private sector. The government emphasised the help it was giving to BR managers to form management buy-out teams in bid against private firms.

Mr MacGregor was meeting Tory MPs last night. Sir Keith had drafted amendments with the late Robert Adley. He said on BBC radio: "I do not regard myself as a rebel — at the moment."

■ The Rail, Maritime and Transport Union last night lifted the threat of further train strikes over jobs when its members voted by the narrowest of margins to accept BR's offer on redundancies.

Smokers defy ban, page 6
Adley's legacy, page 8
Anthony Harris, page 21

Major will give helping hand to industry

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND JILL SHERMAN

AN industrial strategy aimed at preventing another round of boom and bust will be unveiled by John Major tonight when he redoubles his efforts to silence his critics and restore his authority after the mauling of Newbury and the shire hall elections.

As right-wing Tory MPs met Sir Norman Fowler, the Conservative party chairman, to demand changes in policies and personnel, the prime minister was preparing for a key speech setting out his plans for building a strong and lasting recovery on the foundations of low inflation and interest rates.

The centrepiece of his proposals will be a "climate of partnership" between government and industry with departments across Whitehall concentrating their energies on lifting the burdens on business and promoting the competitiveness of British industry.

Some senior cabinet ministers were pressing the prime minister privately to go further on the economic front and make clear that Britain would not rejoin the European exchange-rate mechanism before the next election. Kenneth Clarke, the pro-European home secretary, made such a call on Sunday. "There were signs yesterday that he had ruled out your years at the Treasury relationship with industry," Norman Leakey kept you subject, sick here article 17

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THE WINES OF Ernest & Julio Gallo.

BECAUSE THE GAME HAS CHANGED.

King of games throws down gauntlet to video world

By IAN MURRAY

MILLIONS of enthusiasts in up to 55 countries will be able to follow *The Times* World Chess Championship and tens of thousands will have the opportunity of matching their skills against the two grandmasters as they play.

The 24 games of the championship between Garry Kasparov, the reigning champion, and Nigel Short, the first British challenger this century, are to be played at the Savoy Theatre between September 7 and October 30 for a record purse of £1.7 million.

Only 1,000 seats will be available to watch each match, but for the next two weeks readers of *The Times* will exclusively be able to obtain bonds for them, along with the right to participate in the Predict-a-move contest which offers cash prizes and the opportunity to play against the contestants.

Introducing the championship programme yesterday, Peter Stothard, Editor of *The Times*, said: "This is a great day in the history of a very great game. *The Times* World Chess Championship has all the elements of an epic to the world crown, staged next to the historical home of chess, with innovations in marketing and technology, in the face of outmoded bureaucracy."

At yesterday's press conference Rodney Large, chief executive of Telechess World Promotions, said that in partnership with Channel 4 there would be 60 hours of chess shown over the nine weeks that the matches were being played. "You will even be able to hear the players' heartbeats while they play," he said.

"The aim is to unzip the adrenalin. We want to open up a new market for chess and make it attractive to children instead of all those mindless games."

Peter Schouten, head of Telechess World Promotions, said the new technology was being used for the first time with the match and would continue the historic process of democratisation in which chess had always played a role. "The whole world can participate in what is going on," he said. "Technology means that the oldest sport in the world is going to be the most modern."

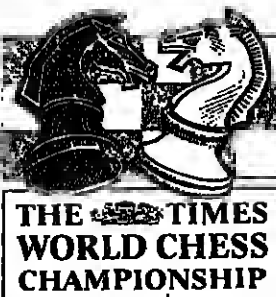
The match should mark the start of a new era in chess, with professional players competing regularly in tournaments around the world, leading up to a PCA championship every two years.

Public interest will be roused by the introduction of speed chess games on television, which will ensure a result and add excitement in the way that one-day cricket breathed new life into the British summer game.

The Predict-a-move system is also likely to become a permanent feature on television alongside these exhibition matches, with big-value prizes.

Although Fide, the world governing body, has disowned the match, the two players are acknowledged to be the best in the world. Kasparov was the youngest world champion at the age of 22 and has since won virtually every game in which he has competed. Short defeated all the other leading players to challenge for the match, including Jan Timman of Holland and Anatoly Karpov of Russia, who are now to play for the title recognised by Fide.

Face to face, page 1
Coupon, page 12
Leading article, page 17



Sparting partners: Garry Kasparov, left, the reigning champion, and Nigel Short, the first British challenger this century, at yesterday's championship press conference

Computer link will allow world audience to predict every move

■ Enthusiasts can pit their skills against the championship contenders through the telephone and television networks

THE application of the most modern technology to one of the oldest known games will allow chess enthusiasts around the world to play alongside Nigel Short and Garry Kasparov as they contest the world championship in London (Ian Murray writes).

The idea is to give people the chance of predicting the next move of each player. There will be money prizes, but the top award for the most correct predictions over the 24-game series will be a trip to London after the championship to play the winner.

All this will be made possible by linking the technology of television and telephone through a system known as Predict-a-move.

Those taking part log their prediction with a central computer which awards a point for each correct forecast.

The technology, involving voice-interactive computers linked via satellite with Teletext, ensures that a participant anywhere in the world knows the latest state of play and can rely on forecasts being

accurately recorded and points logged. Participants are allotted a personal identification number (pin), which they must use each time they make a prediction. The first 1,000 pins will be advertised and available on subscription before the match starts on September 7.

Subscribers will have guaranteed access to a line into the central computer, even at peak periods. They will benefit from lower rate calls during play. It will take a maximum of 45 seconds on the line to make a prediction. Otherwise a pin can be obtained at any stage by ringing the Predict-a-move premium rate number, which will be announced later.

When the match begins, participants will need to know the exact state of play. In countries with a high teletext penetration, exclusive pages will be organised carrying a board of the game. Moves will be recorded as soon as they are made. In some countries live

coverage may be available, with a small symbol flashed on to the screen of other programmes whenever a move is made. Some radio stations are being asked to participate and a limited number of players will be able to receive a fax service.

To make a prediction, participants can ring the special number, dial in their pin and dial in the numbers of the predicted move. Since telephones do not have letters, all squares will be given numbers instead. These will be shown on the teletext screens.

Before the prediction is recorded, the voice computer answering the call will repeat the number and ask for verification. Once this is given the move is logged against the participant's pin and a correct prediction will score one point.

Inside the Savoy Theatre, where the match is being played, the audience will have free access to Predict-a-move game. A computer will work out the most popular moves in each continent and flash them on to a screen inside the theatre. It will thus be possible to see if the players make a predictable move or one which takes the world by surprise.

Festival aims to attract teenagers

THE first London Chess Festival is to be staged in September and October while the world championship match is being played at the Savoy Theatre. The aim is to attract new players to the game, particularly teenagers.

Educating people in the game is a prime purpose of the festival. "We want to use the opportunity of the world championship match to interest a mass audience," Raymond Keene, *The Times* chess correspondent, said yesterday.

Plans include bringing at least 50,000 children from hundreds of schools to London for learn-to-play events with grandmasters at the Cambridge Theatre. Adults also will be encouraged to take part at the Cambridge in cheap five-day courses based on Keene's book, *Chess for Absolute Beginners*.

More advanced players will be able to join groups of about 100 for four-day courses with grandmasters at the Strand Palace Hotel, where there will also be individual coaching from

some of the world's best players for small group sessions of advanced players.

The search will start for the youngest and best chess players in Britain and could include competitions for groups under six to find the grandmasters of tomorrow.

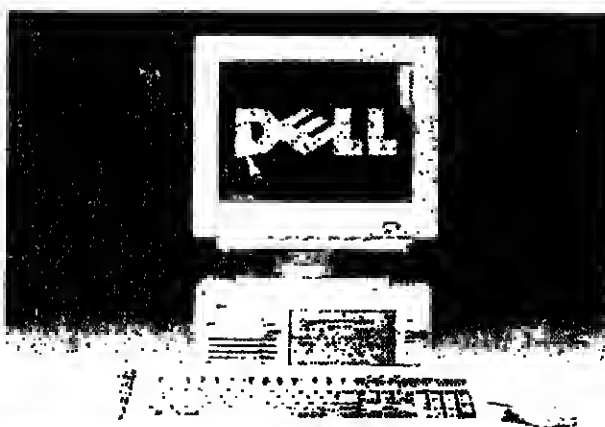
The festival will include many opportunities to watch leading players demonstrate off-beat but exciting forms of chess, including blindfold, blitz, rapid play and speed tournaments.

There will be inter-school competitions, simultaneous displays by grandmasters against 30 or more opponents and a "chessathon", probably at Covent Garden, which will include talks, matches and a living chess game using people as pieces.

Non-players should also be able to enjoy the festival. Negotiations have started for a revival of the concert version of Tim Rice's musical *Chess*, and a chess film festival is being planned.

Anyone wishing to participate in the festival should contact Sheelagh Sheridan on 071-387 7707.

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SPONSORSHIP of the Kasparov-Short match is in line with a *Times* tradition of making the game modern and newsworthy which goes back nearly 200 years.

It was on September 2, 1785, that *The Times* carried an obituary of Francois-Andre Philidor, the best player of his age and author of the most influential book on the modern game, who survived the French revolution only to die of cold in London.

In the 1880s Samuel Tinsley was appointed as the paper's first chess editor. A self-educated man who founded a publishing company with his two brothers, his playing strength increased in his middle age and he became a chess professional, specialising in simultaneous displays. Tinsley's column was highly popular with readers but interfered with his ability to play in master events, because he had to report on them.

By 1922, *The Times* had become so closely linked with world class chess that it was involved with José Capablanca, the Cuban master, in creating what became known as the London Statutes, which set out the rules under which championship matches were played.

These lasted until 1946, when the international chess federation Fide took over organising games as the new world governing body, with minor modifications it retained most of the old regulations.

Sir Stuart Milner-Barry was in charge of the paper's chess coverage through the 1930s and the second world war. He later became a member of the English Olympic chess team

and president of the British Chess Federation. Still a strong player, Sir Stuart was 82 when he played an important part in winning the countries chess championship for Kent.

Sir Stuart succeeded as chess correspondent at *The Times* by Harry Golombek, whose ability to bring the game to life in his columns inspired many generations of young players over the 40 years he held the post before retiring.

He played in nine Olympiads, won the British title three times and was made an honorary grandmaster in 1985. Golombek it was who persuaded *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* to sponsor the British Schools Chess Championship and, for several years, Britain's premier chess tournament at Hastings. He served for over 30 years on the Fide commission which controls the laws and rules of the game.

His successor, Raymond Keene, won the British championship once and is an international grandmaster. His particular skill, however, has been in organising matches and chess events, notably in 1984 when he took only a fortnight to stage a match in London between the Soviet Union and the Rest of the World.

In sponsoring the match between Short and Kasparov, *The Times* is opening the way forward for the game into the technological future, involving a worldwide audience in the game through television and telephone while creating a sound financial foundation to support the best professional players.

CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

The young Indian Vishy Anand distinguished himself in last week's Euwe Memorial in Amsterdam by his superb grasp of intricate tactics. In the following win his queen sacrifice on move 39 is particularly fine.

White: Vishy Anand
Black: Jeroen Piket
Amsterdam 1993

Ruy Lopez

1	e4	e5
2	Nf3	Nc6
3	Bb5	a6
4	Bx4	Nf6
5	O-O	Bc7
6	Rd1	b5
7	Bb3	d6
8	c3	O-O
9	Nf3	Nd5
10	Bc2	c5
11	d4	Qc7
12	Nxd2	Rac8
13	Qxd4	Bd7
14	Nf1	Rac8
15	Ne3	Nc5
16	d5	Nb4
17	Bb1	a5
18	a3	Na6
19	b4	Ra8
20	Bd2	Rfc8
21	Bd3	a4
22	and4	Ob7
23	Nh2	Nc7
24	Nh1	Ra1
25	Qa1	Nh5
26	Nc2	f5
27	ed5	Nd5
28	Nf3	Nh6
29	Bf1	Nh6
30	Rd1	Ra8
31	Na3	Bc6
32	Qx2	

Diagram of final position



THE TIMES WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

33 Rc1 d5
34 Bxb5 Bxb5
35 Nxb5 Qa6
36 Rc7 Qa6
37 Rxe7 Qx6
38 Ng4 Nc4
39 Bb6 Ng4
40 Bxg7 Kxg8
41 Qc7 Qb4
42 Bf6 Kf8
43 h4 Qd2
44 Qxd2 Nxd2
45 Rd7 Ra5
46 Bf3 Nc4
47 g5 Ra1+
48 Kf2 Ra6
49 Rc7 Ne3
50 Bg7+ Kxg8
51 Bx5 Q3
52 Bc3 d2
53 Bxd2 Nf3+
54 Kf3 Nxd2
55 f6 Ra1
56 Kg4 Rg1
57 Kf3 Rh1
58 Kf4 Rh1
59 Kf5 Ra2
60 Rg7 Ra8
61 Rh7 Ra8

The Times British Schools Chess Championship

The quarter-final results were: Haberdashers Askes, Elstree beat St. Olaves School, Orpington; Royal Grammar School, Newcastle beat the King's School, Grantham; Trum School beat Arden School, Solihull while Manchester Grammar School beat St. Columbs College, Derry.

The four winning teams will contest the semi-finals and final at London's Charing Cross Hotel on July 1 and 2.

Winning Move, Page 40

Union leaders' pleas for peaceful protest ignored as Dundee strike enters third month

30 arrested in Timex picket line violence

By Gillian Bowditch
SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

TWO policemen were injured and 30 demonstrators arrested yesterday as more than 2,000 people gathered outside the Timex factory in Dundee in the most violent picket-line protest seen in Britain since the mid-1980s.

The demonstrators had gathered outside the American-owned factory to mark the nineteenth day of an increasingly bitter strike. Calls by local union leaders for a peaceful demonstration were ignored and trouble broke out when the buses, carrying replacements for the 343 workers sacked on February 17, arrived at 6.30am. Although the buses had arrived an hour earlier than usual, 1,000 demonstrators surged forward in an attempt to prevent them entering, there were struggles with police and several arrests were made.

The protesters included a large number of members of the Socialist Workers Party and Scottish Militant Labour. Arthur Scargill, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, later joined the picket where he condemned the TUC's handling of the dispute.

Tayside police said 500 officers were at the scene of the protest, the largest and most violent so far in this dispute. A barrier of police officers, three deep, lined the bus route. Two officers were taken by ambulance to Dundee Royal Infirmary, where they were treated for head injuries. Their condition is not considered serious and both were allowed home.

The dispute is entering a crucial phase and the sacked workers are likely to find their

The resolve of strikers will be tested now that management of the US-owned factory can selectively re-employ sacked workers

solidarity severely tested over the coming days. From now on the Timex management can selectively re-employ sacked workers and Peter Hall, the factory's managing director, has said that he is keen to employ another 230 workers. A statement is expected from the company this week.

Yesterday the Amalgamated Electrical and Engineering Union urged the sacked workers to resist any attempts by the management of Timex to "cherry-pick". Harry McLevy, the regional AEEU officer, said that the union was still convinced it could negotiate a settlement on behalf of the entire sacked workforce, but only if it stood firm. The Timex management has said that a climate conducive to restarting negotiations does not exist.

Mr McLevy said: "We are expecting the management to send letters to workers in the next few days. This really will be the test of the workforce. It's a terrible dilemma for them but I doubt if any of them will individually accept a management offer. Think what they would be going back to. This dispute has got stronger as time has gone on and we are receiving enormous support." His words were echoed by many of the sacked workers. Margaret Davidson, 50, condemned the new recruits, saying: "They stole our jobs." But she said that the sacked workers would not give in. "We've been out for 15 weeks now. If

anything it's getting stronger. Everyone is more united."

Bill Jordan, the president of the AEEU, had urged Mr Scargill, who addressed a rally in the city yesterday, to stay away from Dundee while the union was attempting to re-open negotiations with the management. "If you are trying to negotiate difficult waters you do not send for the captain of the Titanic," Mr Jordan said. The miners' leader hit back, describing Mr Jordan as "probably the architect of the ship". He said that the AEEU leader "would be better employed calling out his members on strike and settling this dispute in 24 hours". Mr Scargill also criticised the TUC, saying that it should call workers in other industries out on strike in support of the Timex workers.



Industrial strife: police making arrests yesterday outside the Timex factory after trouble on the picket line

Japanese may help Stonehenge

By John Young

OVERSEAS investors may be asked to develop facilities at Stonehenge. Jocelyn Stevens, chairman of English Heritage, said yesterday. He thought the cash might come from Japan.

Mr Stevens had just announced the withdrawal of a planning application for a new visitor centre at Larkhill, about a mile from the monument. The plan had been rejected by Salisbury district council and was to have gone before a public enquiry.

English Heritage has decided to go back to the drawing board, he said. A public consultation exercise was launched yesterday into eight possible sites, including Larkhill, in the hope of deflecting local opposition and reaching a consensus that would avoid further planning delays.

Larkhill is the most expensive alternative, at £16.5 million, but the cheapest scheme is £13.5 million and Mr Stevens said that the government had no funds available for the project.

MPs have described visitors' facilities at Stonehenge as a "national disgrace".

Detectives scale down horse unit

By James Landale

HAMPSHIRE police are reducing their efforts to catch those responsible for a series of sexual attacks on horses in southern England that has left two animals dead. The unit attached to operation Mountbatten, named after a mare killed in January, is being scaled down from 12 to five.

The last attack in Hampshire was on Thursday, after which a mare and its unborn foal had to be destroyed. An unemployed man in his late thirties was arrested and is on police bail.

Dorset police reported an attack in Bournemouth on Sunday night. The horse had four superficial cuts to its hind quarters. Police also released a photo of a man wanted for an attack at Romley, Hampshire, earlier this month.

Twenty-six men have been arrested and interviewed since operation Mountbatten was set up at Alton. One file has been sent to the Crown Prosecution Service and two men have been cautioned for their behaviour.

Det Supt Peter Long said yesterday that many of the arrested men had a bizarre and peculiar affection for horses, but in most cases their actions did not constitute a criminal offence. He said that most did not harm the horses.

It was hard to prove a case if the attackers were not caught in the act. "In most cases there will not be enough evidence to pursue a conviction," he said.

The Queen repels boarders

By Alan Hamilton

THE Queen has responded coolly to a suggestion from her subjects and taxpayers that she should offer guided tours of the royal yacht *Britannia* to help pay for its embarrassingly expensive upkeep. Opening Buckingham Palace in August, she has decided, is more than enough.

Archie Hamilton, the defence minister, whose department is ultimately responsible for *Britannia*, recently passed on a request from residents of the Isle of Wight, who see the yacht moored in Cowes every year but are never allowed on board.

Britannia spends two weeks at Cowes. The vessel then takes the Queen, via the Hebrides, to her summer holiday at Balmoral. The only islanders permitted to view its sumptuous interior are the mayor of Cowes and a selection of dignitaries invited on board for a brief cocktail party.

The Palace said yesterday that allowing paying tourists on board was a most interesting suggestion, but pointed out that its primary purpose was to provide a secure base for the royal family to live in, conduct business and entertain while on duty abroad. *Britannia*'s only overseas posting this year has been to convey the Duke of Edinburgh around the Caribbean, although it is expected to be moored off Cyprus when the Queen attends the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in October.

Woman 'feared police had killed husband'

By a Staff Reporter

THE mother of an army officer cadet wept as she told the Old Bailey yesterday how her family was attacked by three policemen who "invaded" their home.

Angela Milburn, 48, said she feared her husband had died when he was flung down the steps outside their house in Chelsea, southwest London.

"Robert fell violently and lay there. I thought they had killed him," she said. "Then an officer flung me on top of him."

Mrs Milburn was giving evidence in the trial of Nicholas Jones, 28, John Walsh, 30, and Jonathan Lehrle, 26, who have denied an affray in June last year and perverting the course of justice at a subsequent court hearing when Francis Milburn, 22, was cleared of assault charges. It is alleged that the officers stormed into the house in June

last year and attacked Mr Milburn, who is now studying at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, after a drinking bout.

Mr Walsh has also denied assaulting Mr Milburn's stepfather, Robert Scott, and Mrs Milburn. Mr Jones and Mr Walsh were attached to Chelsea police station and Mr Lehrle was a member of the 6th Territorial Support Group.

Mr Milburn was studying for the last of his final exams at the London School of Economics. The prosecution alleges he was disturbed by the policemen drunkenly carousing outside his home. When he told them to "shut up" they became threatening. After he went to his front door, taking a trancheon with him, they allegedly burst in and attacked the family.

The case continues today.



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Smoking commuters defy ban in the name of civil rights

By TIM JONES
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 30 tobacco "freedom fighters" hijacked the rear carriage of a commuter train yesterday morning to defy the introduction of a smoking ban. As a Network SouthEast manager gazed at them through a blue haze, the members of Puffs — Passengers United for Freedom to Smoke — relaxed behind their newspapers, lighting cigarettes and pipes, on the 7.25am train from Clacton-on-Sea to Liverpool Street.

The network's Great Eastern division introduced the ban yesterday, claiming surveys showed that it was backed by an overwhelming number of passengers. Smoking is banned on all the network's divisions with the exception of long-distance trains from Exeter and Weymouth.

The claim was dismissed by Sue Grant, 36, a graphic designer, who helped to organise what could be a defiant and expensive last gasp. "I

Network SouthEast is preparing to get tough with passengers who insist on breaking new by-laws against lighting up on trains

don't want to be known as a woman who can't travel for an hour without a cigarette, because I can. The whole thing is about personal freedom and preventing the encroachment of the nanny state. "Many passengers enjoy smoking on their way to work because it helps to compensate for bad service and high fares. More often than not, trains are late and being able to smoke is one way of compensating for the delay."

Mrs Grant said that smokers were willing to travel in clearly designated compartments. She claimed that groups of smokers on other Network SouthEast regions had been defying similar bans since they were introduced in January. "We are determined to stand up for what we believe is basic civil liberty and if we

are to be prosecuted, I hope they have us all in the dock." Network SouthEast said that if the rebels persisted, they could be charged and fined up to £400. "We are taking no action at present. We shall wait to see whether Puffs continues to disregard the by-laws," a spokesman said.

He added that passengers welcomed the ban because it meant trains were cleaner. "Very often, people had to stand in non-smoking carriages although there were empty seats in the smoking section. We are very aware of the civil rights argument but passengers who are annoyed and upset by smoke fumes also have their rights. The bottom line is that most of our passengers said they wanted to travel on smoke-free, clean trains."



Empty achievement: BR yesterday took possession of the £130 million Channel Tunnel terminal at Waterloo station in London but no trains will run to it for at least a year. The terminal, which has been described as the single most impressive piece

of railway architecture since the last century, has five 400-yard platforms protected by a spectacular snaking roof of toughened glass and prefabricated steel. Although it was completed on time, the trains designed to use it are not yet ready, nor is the

tunnel through which they will pass. Its long-term future is already in doubt if, as is expected, St Pancras will eventually handle all Folkestone to London tunnel traffic. The terminal took 30 months to complete and is built on four levels — the

track level with its platforms at the top, an international concourse and departures hall below that, an arrivals hall at ground level and a basement car park.

Limehouse Link, page 8

Families call for new river inquest

RELATIVES of young people who died in the Marchioness river boat tragedy asked the High Court yesterday to order a new inquest. They also accused Paul Knapman, the west London coroner who was in charge of the original inquest, of bias and urged that he be disqualified from any future enquiry.

Margaret Lockwood-Croft, whose 26-year-old son Shaun was one of 51 people who died in the disaster in August 1989, is leading the campaign. She is backed by Ellen Dallaglio, of Barnes, southwest London, who lost her 19-year-old daughter Francesca.

Their counsel, Daniel Brennan QC, said that three other relatives who wanted to challenge the coroner's decision not to resume the inquest had had to drop out because of lack of funds.

He told Lord Justice Neill and Mr Justice Mantell that Dr Knapman had allegedly described Mrs Lockwood-Croft of Aldershot, Hampshire, in a newspaper interview as unhinged. That said Mr Brennan "is a patent insult on a relative" and was all the more remarkable from a doctor and a coroner to a member of the press.

He said that Dr Knapman did not deny using the word but could not recollect it.

Mr Brennan spoke of the "terrible tragedy" when the

dredger *Bowbelle* collided with the pleasure boat *Marchioness* on the Thames near Southwark Bridge. He said the families of the dead were concerned that there should be an inquest into how their sons and daughters had died.

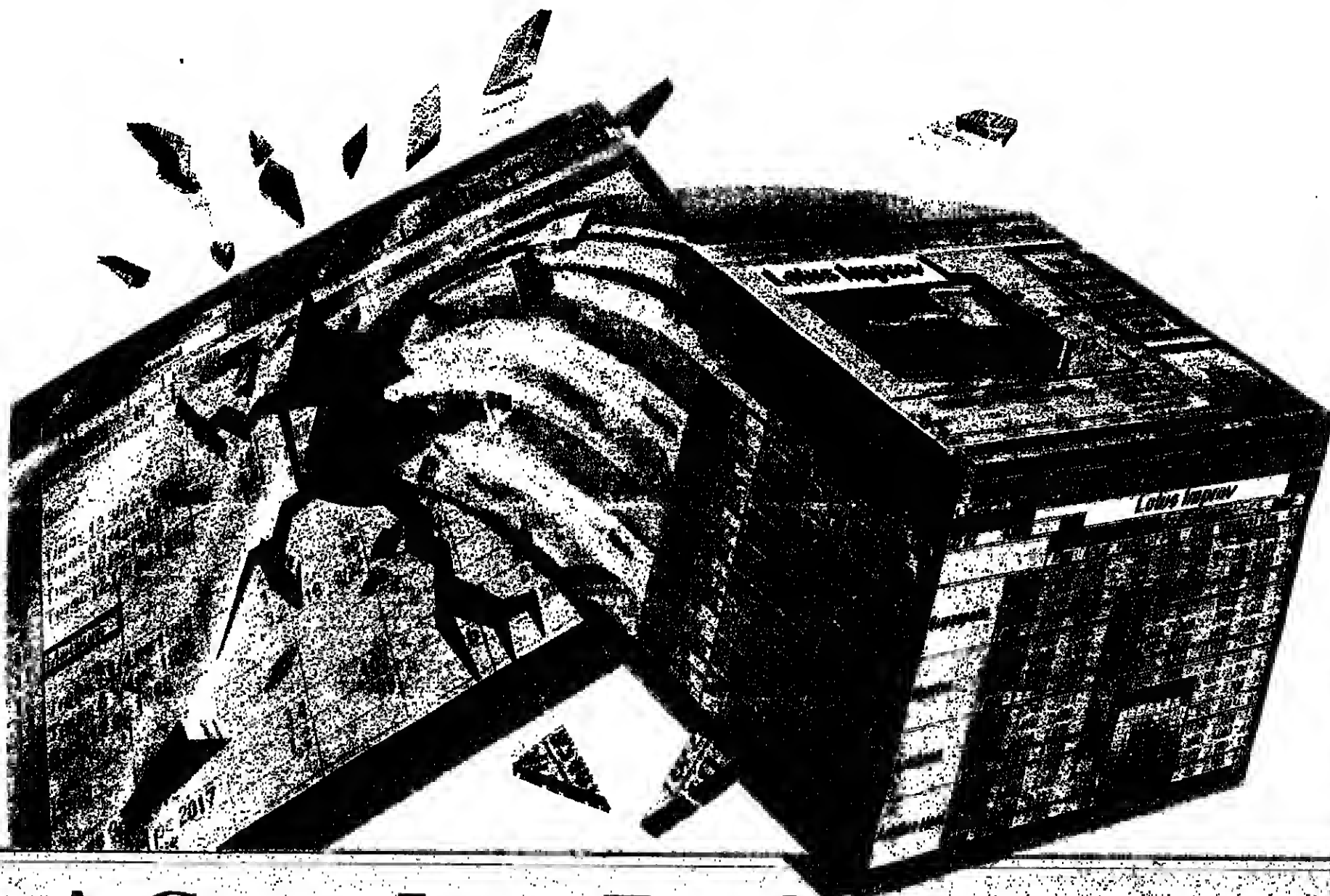
The original inquest had been interrupted by two criminal trials in which the captain of the *Bowbelle* had been found not guilty of failing to keep a proper lookout. A private prosecution against the dredger's owners had also been dismissed. Following these events, Dr Knapman had decided in July last year not to resume the inquest.

Mr Brennan said that in March last year *The Mail on Sunday* revealed how the hands of 26 victims had been cut off to be used for identification purposes. This discovery had been a distressing for the relatives.

Dr Knapman had complained about the article and in an interview with a journalist allegedly branded Mrs Lockwood-Croft as unhinged.

Mr Brennan said that because of his apparent bias, Dr Knapman should step down and a new inquest be held by another coroner. He said there were substantive issues of concern to relatives that still needed to be investigated at an inquest.

The application, which Dr Knapman opposes, continues.



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Nissan fears soccer stadium will put jobs offside

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

THE North East has been warned of job losses and stifled investment if Sunderland Football Club is allowed to build a stadium near the Nissan car plant at Washington, Tyne and Wear.

The club is planning a £8,000-seat ground that would follow the proposals of the Taylor report on soccer safety. The plan is to help Sunderland host the 1996 European championships. In a region devoted to soccer, the development is accorded much significance.

Plans to make the stadium part of a £120 million development including a 12,000-seat concert arena and retail development have alarmed Nissan executives. The company has warned local authorities that traffic going to the stadium or shops would clog up roads, slowing delivery lorries that are vital to keep assembly lines running.

Nissan can make a Micra hatchback in 10½ hours, about a third of the time it takes the average European manufacturer to make a car. To do that, it operates an advanced system called "just-in-time delivery" in which suppliers have as little as 30 minutes to take parts by lorry to the factory, where the components are taken straight to the assembly line.

If that system were disrupted, the company claims, the chaos would force assembly lines to shut down while they waited for deliveries snarled up in stadium traffic. An independent traffic survey commissioned by Nissan from the management consultants W.S. Atkins concluded "that the arrival and departure of a 30,000 crowd at the planned stadium would lead to paralysis of the local road network".

There should be no contest between the industrial muscle of Nissan, Europe's top car manufacturer, and the club, twenty-first in the Football League First Division (the level below the Premier League). The company has lodged objections with the local authorities.

Managers are torn between the need to protect their factory and loyalty to Sunderland football fans, many of whom work for Nissan. The plant was closed for the day last year when Sunderland reached the FA Cup Final and Nissan owns shares in the club.

Les Nicholls, Nissan's director of engineering, said yesterday: "We do not want to stop Sunderland finding a new stadium because we know how much it means to everyone in the area. It is just that we cannot risk everything we have built here. We fear that the development would be so close to us that it would disrupt deliveries and we cannot close down assembly lines while we wait for parts to arrive."

Ian Gibson, managing director of Nissan, which employs 4,800 people in the plant and another 10,000 indirectly in components suppliers, has offered to meet club officials to make clear how badly the development could affect his company. He said: "We were alarmed at the scale and nature of the plans which can no longer be considered simply a football stadium. Our objections are not against the concept of the development but relate specifically to its proposed location on the northern boundary of our site."

Opened in 1986, the Nissan plant has grown rapidly and is this year due to be the UK's second biggest motor manufacturing plant.



On the map: Caryl Pugh, battling to keep Rhondda's administrative name, looks over Penrhys in the valley

Protester mines Rhondda's pride

By John Young

FOR more than a century the Rhondda, once the black heart of the empire of King Coal, has stirred deep passions among the Welsh. Now they are rallying to save the name from being deleted from the administrative map of Britain.

When David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, produced his plan for the reorganisation of local government in Wales earlier this year, he might have flattered himself that it had met with a generally favourable response. He had reckoned without Caryl Pugh, who has so far collected 76,000 signatures to a petition which she plans to deliver to the minister, asking for Rhondda to be retained in the name of the new authority.

Mr Hunt's proposals envisage the amalgamation of the three district councils of Rhondda, Cynon Valley and Taff Ely into a single unitary authority, Glamorgan Valleys. Mrs Pugh is not just indignant, she is incandescent. "How could he think of such a thing? The Rhondda is the most famous industrial

valley in the world, part of our history."

Mrs Pugh, a housewife of Trealaw, Mid Glamorgan, hopes to enlist the support of the Prince of Wales, John Major, Baroness Thatcher, the House of Lords, Welsh MPs and even Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission.

The Rhondda occupies a special place in Welsh history: it is a once-green valley torn apart to fuel the nation's steamships, railways and industrial furnaces, where exploitation engendered a fierce pride and a tradition of political militancy. During the past century, its population grew from 500 to 114,000.

The Welsh Office appears bemused by the strength of feeling. "The secretary of state has suggested names for the various unitary authorities he proposes, but that does not mean it is a final decision," a spokesman said. "Reorganisation will require an act of Parliament, and there will be plenty of opportunity for people to express their views."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Fire engine driver was over limit

The driver of a fire engine racing to an emergency was two and a half times over the drink-driving limit, magistrates at Grantham, Lincolnshire, were told.

James Owen, 28, failed to stop at a red light and hit a car. He admitted drink-driving and was remanded on bail for sentence.

The incident has led to a review of social club facilities at all Lincolnshire fire stations.

Church boost

Congregations increased by up to 16 per cent in churches which used an interdenominational advertising campaign with the slogan: "Christmas. It's enough to bring anyone to their knees."

Double tragedy

A pregnant woman died in hospital at Ealing, west London, and surgeons failed to save her unborn baby after two cars collided in Southall.

Horse attack

A 17-year-old gelding was slashed with a knife at Bournemouth, Dorset.

PCs attacked

A thief fled after throwing ammonia at two policemen who stopped his car in New Milton, Hampshire.

Mayoress, 17

Mary Henshaw, the new mayoress, has made her daughter Laura, 17, mayoress of Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

Soldier killed

Lance Cpl Simon Haywood, 21, from Sheffield, died when an armoured car overturned near Bowburn, Durham.

Rare sea eagle found dead had been shot

By Gillian Bowditch, Scotland Correspondent

A FLEDGLING sea eagle, one of seven reared in Scotland in the past year, has been found dead with shotgun pellets in it. The death is the latest setback to efforts to reintroduce the birds to Britain.

The dead eagle was found near Mallaig in the Highlands. It was originally thought to have been poisoned but an autopsy revealed three pellets. The cause of death, however, remains uncertain.

Dr Tim Stowe, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds' regional officer for north Scotland, said yesterday: "There are only five successful nesting pairs of sea eagles in Scotland. To lose even one bird is a tragedy."

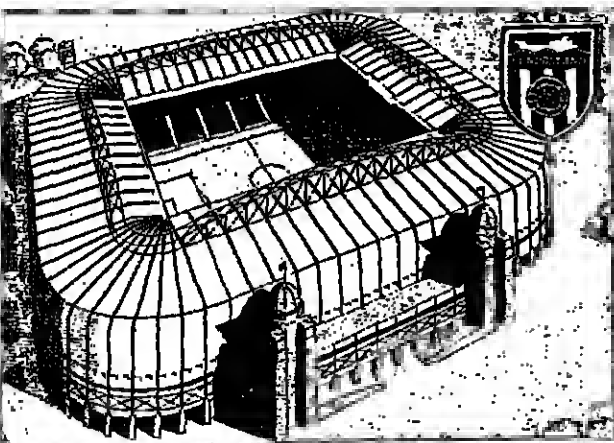
"Whatever the cause of death, it is deeply disturbing that someone shot at this bird in the short time since it left the nest."

Sea eagles used to be a common sight in Scotland but became extinct around the turn of the century. Between 1975 and 1985 an attempt was made to reintroduce them by releasing 82 young birds on the island of Rhum off the west coast.

Many perished and according to Dr Colin Crooke, the RSPB's north Highlands conservation officer, the sea eagle population in Scotland is now fewer than 50.

"There were ten nesting pairs last year, only five of which succeeded in raising young," he said. "This is the second of the seven fledglings to have been found dead. The other died of natural causes, as far as we can ascertain."

In England the species died out centuries ago and there are no breeding pairs.



Big match: a "Wembley of the North" is planned

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THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 18 1993

RK DANISH REFERENDUM 9

Converts turn joylessly to the gospel of Maastricht

FROM GEORGE BROCK
IN COPENHAGEN

ALTHOUGH Denmark's four million voters seem ready to accept the Maastricht treaty today in their second referendum, they are embracing the document with little evident enthusiasm.

As television crews from Mexico, Finland and Japan fanned out across a sunny Danish capital yesterday, Danes seemed likely to reverse last year's rejection of the treaty but without displaying any of the zeal normally shown by converts. However, fine weather and determination to be rid of the subject look like bringing out voters in large numbers, perhaps exceeding the 83 per cent turnout at last year's referendum. The government-led "yes" campaign has won a wide and unshakable lead in the opinion polls by persuading people to vote with their heads rather than with their hearts.

Denmark's vote will add some fresh energy to the long struggle to put the treaty on political and monetary union into force but in an atmosphere of weary reluctance. "European union" remains a dirty word in Danish politics. "Why should we vote again at all?" Drude Dahlerup asked a rowdy studio audience in an eve-of-poll television debate and received a noisy cheer. Ms Dahlerup is the blonde, T-shirted star attraction of the "no" campaign's "June Movement" and she badgered the shirt-sleeved ministers in the studio with the uncase and resentment that floating voters feel about events since Denmark catapulted the European Community into a crisis last June by voting the treaty down by 50.7 per cent of the votes to 49.3 per cent.

Ms Dahlerup and her colleagues are staging a despairing effort to roil voters' resentment at being railroad-

■ The government in Copenhagen looks as though it is winning its battle to get voters to accept the treaty. Its opponents say they will keep fighting, even if they lose today

ed by EC governments determined to ignore Denmark's first Maastricht vote. Last December's EC summit wrote treaty footnotes exempting Denmark from several of the most unpopular parts of the treaty and seven of the eight Danish parties agreed to re-launch the treaty on "a new basis".

The government's strategy shows every sign of working. The "no" campaign has tried energetically to exploit every faux pas from Brussels but has failed to find a "magic bullet" to puncture the pro-treaty line-up.

By yesterday, Ms Dahlerup and her colleagues were maintaining that they could still stage an upset with a late swing, but they were talking more and more of the fight that they would keep going after a "yes" vote today. The shock of last year's vote and the debate of the past 11 months have forced Danish ministers to define exactly what the treaty would or would not do to Denmark. "All these things they have promised. We will be there to remind them of their promises," Professor Niels Meyer, a leading anti-Maastricht campaigner, said.

Some of the drama has been drained from the Danish hustings by the unexpected delays in ratification not only in Britain but also in Germany. At the beginning of this year, Denmark's referendum looked like being decisive for the fate of the treaty. But the German government cannot ratify the treaty until its constitutional court clears a Maastricht case and Britain's

decision will be prolonged by legal challenges well into the autumn.

Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Denmark's prime minister, looked confident yesterday that he would soon be able to take his country out of the firing line. Speaking to foreign journalists, an uncharacteristically bullish Mr Rasmussen laid aggressive emphasis on the importance of political union in the Maastricht treaty, a theme that he seldom labours with suspicious Danish voters.

He fired a couple of sharp asides at Lord Tebbit and other British anti-Maastricht campaigners who have visited Denmark. "I do not think that Lord Tebbit and ordinary [Danish] workers as I know them have much in common," he said. Interventions by British politicians and newspapers, he added, will "not have any effect at all". Niels Helveg Petersen, the foreign minister, said: "I think that part of the British press and the politicians who are trying to win the



At the crossroads: Moses Hansen, a priest and "no" campaigner, leading his followers in front of the Danish parliament yesterday

battle of Britain on Danish soil are in for a disappointment." A stream of British anti-Maastricht militants have been invited to Copenhagen by Danish "no" campaigners. Last week, Mr Petersen at-

tacked the British anti-Maastricht campaigners for interfering in Danish politics. Mr Rasmussen said yesterday that the political union clauses of the treaty would not create a "great monster" but "very

pragmatic co-operation" on foreign policy issues, which was vital as Western Europe tackled the challenge of helping Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. He added that Europe for the first

time in its history had a chance to create the conditions for secure peace and democracy at home. The period after the Congress of Vienna in 1815 had found stability but not democracy. "We have that

double chance now," he said. "We will never be forgiven if we miss that chance."

Confident Rasmussen, page 1
Leading article.
Letters, page 17

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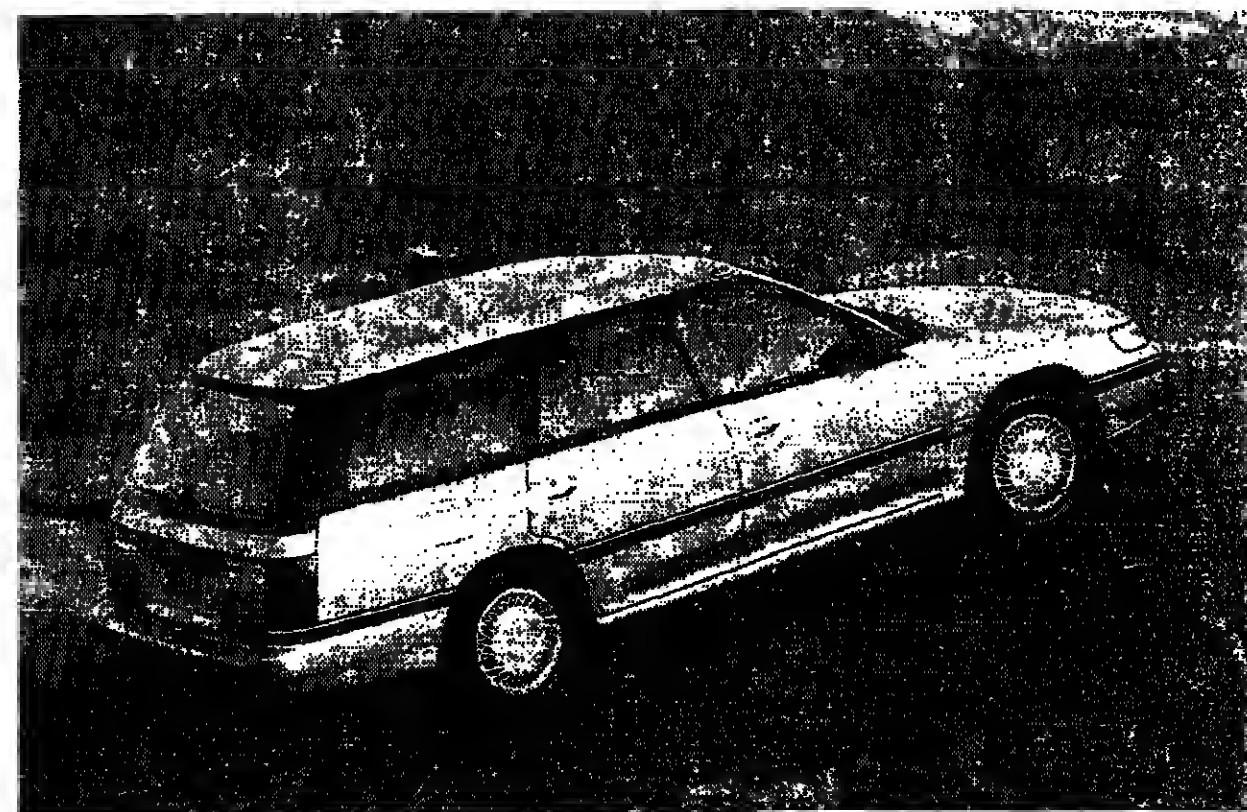
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Germans may give final treaty verdict

Maastricht opponents may have one more unexpected card to play.
Roger Boyes writes from Bonn

The late of Maastricht could be decided not by the Danish nation or by the British Parliament but by eight German judges.

The German constitutional court has been considering whether the Maastricht treaty runs counter to the democratic guarantees anchored in the German constitution. Since the constitution is being adjusted to counter some of the criticisms, the likelihood of rejection is small. However, if the Danes vote "yes" today, and the treaty is ratified in Britain, the court's verdict might be the last hope of those who want to torpedo it.

It is this vulnerability that has led to the uncharacteristic restraint of Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, during the second Danish referendum campaign. Certainly, many Danes in the first referendum believed that the Germans had tried to stampede them into a "yes" vote and that the original Maastricht treaty would have paved the way for German domination of Europe. That was a good reason for Germans, never popular in Denmark, to stay clear this time.

Herr Kohl has been busily preparing the ground for swift European action in the event of a Danish rejection. He held talks in Bonn with Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, last Thursday and agreed that, whatever the outcome in Denmark, Europe should set about promoting firm goals for overcoming the economic crisis. Only that, the two men agreed, could swing popular sentiment behind a federal Europe. If there is a "no" vote, the chancellor believes there should be a quick, informal meeting of all European Community leaders.

The constitutional court rul-

ing, due in early summer, hangs over the chancellor, however. Senior foreign ministry officials consider the court ruling to be a formality, but the legal arguments are fundamental and have not been aired properly in the various parliamentary readings of the bill.

The case was presented to the court by a Bavarian politician and has the backing of the Green Party, some left-wing groupings and the far right. They claim that Maastricht would limit the German constitution's commitment to sovereignty and democracy.

One constitutional judge, Professor Dieter Grimm, has gone on record as saying that to bring about a "change in the constitution of this magnitude, a referendum would be the appropriate method".

Professor Grimm argues that a strengthened European Parliament would not provide sufficient democratic control of the future unified Europe, because it could never be truly representative of the European peoples. "Information and participation are the basic requirements of a democratic system and these qualities are dependent on language," Professor Grimm said. "For that reason there cannot be any broad European discussion."

There are counter-arguments to that line, and they are being deployed by politicians and by constitutional lawyers with pro-government sympathies. Dr Wolfgang Knapp, adviser to Martin Bangemann, the European vice-president, claims that some key functions of the German state are not democratically based, and that Maastricht does not therefore represent a great surrender of democratic values.

Bosnian Serbs reject peace plan in hope of Croat deal

FROM TIM JUDAH IN PALE

BOSNIAN Serbs have rejected the Vance-Owen plan by a crushing majority. First results from their referendum indicated that more than 96 per cent of voters in the first constituencies to report had voted "no". The result is expected to be echoed across the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Republic.

Bosnian Serb leaders did not wait for the final result to declare the plan dead and buried. However, far from waiting for the world to react, they are preparing a fresh diplomatic initiative designed to forestall any attempts to impose the plan by force or lift the arms embargo on the Bosnian Muslims.

Bosnian Serb leaders say that they hope to establish a joint negotiating position with the Bosnian Croats and so compel the world, and the Muslims, to accept the reality of the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina. "It would be dangerous for us to stay in an impasse and not to offer anything," Nikola Koljevic, the Bosnian Serb vice-president, said in an interview here. The Bosnian Serb stronghold ten miles from Sarajevo.

"Lord Owen loves his plan, but it is unreal and he wants to

realise it at all costs," said Momcilo Krajisnik, the powerful president of the Bosnian Serb assembly. "I hope that peace will not be sacrificed by a struggle for the plan."

General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb military leader, claimed that if Western planes bombed his positions, West-

Nato assurance

Brussels: Nato yesterday refused to offer Hungary security guarantees it has been seeking, but promised the world would not remain indifferent if the fighting in former Yugoslavia spilled over the border. Geza Jeszenszky, the foreign minister, said after a visit to Nato that he was happy with such assurances. (Reuters)

ern cities would be bombed in revenge.

In the next two days the Bosnian Serb assembly will debate the referendum result and declare the "independence" of its republic. This is a legal nicety designed to eliminate a line in their constitution which stipulates that their unrecognised state is part of

Yugoslavia. The Bosnian Serb leadership will then relaunch their old proposition of a Bosnian confederation consisting of three equal Serb, Croat and Muslim states.

While rejecting the plan outright, Bosnian Serbs voted, in a second question, for "an independent state with the right to associate with other peoples and states". Most commentators and, indeed, most Bosnian Serb voters, took this to mean a vote for greater Serbia, but their leaders are too wily to fall into a such a trap with no exit.

Mr Koljevic said that his party would propose what is, in effect, a "new-old" initiative based on the original European Community agreement reached in Lisbon in March 1992. This "confederation" plan was agreed by all parties but later repudiated by the Muslims. The Serbs will again offer to preserve the frontiers of Bosnia and to participate in certain central government functions. But they will also demand the right of "condominium" with Serbia. "It will be a sort of divided sovereignty," Mr Koljevic said.

An initiative will be sent to the Bosnian Croats to encourage them to back this propos-

al. The Bosnian Serbs hope that the Bosnian Croats will join them because President Tudjman of Croatia has talked increasingly of confederation. So far as the Serbs are concerned, the beauty of this plan is that it would keep talks going and freeze front lines, giving them the best of both worlds. A Bosnian state of sorts would be preserved and a greater Serbia and greater Croatia would, de facto, be created. The gamble is that the West, faced with the alternative of sending tens of thousands of troops to impose the Vance-Owen plan, will accept this as a lesser evil.

Mr Koljevic argues that, if talks begin on this basis, then together, from a position of strength, the Serbs and Croats can make concessions to the Muslims. He argues that the best chance of peace now lies in Serb-Croat co-operation. "That must make an honourable way out for the Muslims."

□ Moscow: Andrei Kozyrev, Russia's foreign minister, left for Serbia and Croatia on a mission to lobby for implementation of the Vance-Owen plan, describing the referendum result as "disputable".

Safe havens plan, page 1

Exiles in Britain reject call to violence

By RICHARD FORD
HOME CORRESPONDENT

Religious and community leaders of Britain's Serb population condemned yesterday a threat by a Bosnian general to terrorise London with bomb attacks.

Despite increasing anger within the Serb community at the attitude of Western governments towards Serbia, they said that those who had settled in Britain would not become involved in attacks. Misha Gavrilovic, of the Serb Information Centre, criticised General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb army chief, for threatening that Serbs in Britain would bomb London. He said: "It is counter-productive. We are simply not well organised to do such things, even if wanted to." He added: "Those Serbs who live here and have made Britain their home know that this is not the way to respond."

The leadership of the Serb community — about 30,000 people — is based around Serbian Orthodox churches which provide a focal point aimed at keeping alive their religious, educational, linguistic and cultural heritage. Since the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia, Britain's small Serb community has expanded rapidly with an influx of refugees, economic migrants and those avoiding military service.

Most of the earliest Serb migrants arrived in Britain as displaced persons in 1947-48. Many of the 8,000 who arrived in the aftermath of the second world war came from Croatia, were ardently royalist and strongly opposed communism and Marshal Tito. They found employment in coal mines and as manual workers in northern and Midlands industrial cities such as Bradford, Halifax, Birmingham and Derby.

The Serbian Orthodox church in west London is the centre of the Serb community in the capital, offering education to the young. Around Shepherds Bush, Hammersmith, Ealing and Acton are cafes serving *cepici*, a Serbian kebab.

After Tito's break with Stalin, a few Serbs from Belgrade came to Britain in the 1950s. They were better educated, professional people who have assimilated into British life and by and large avoid those who came as displaced persons.

Although leaders of the Serb community reject violence in Britain, they say that international attacks on Serbs are fuelling a growth in nationalism. Mr Gavrilovic said: "They see the West as anti-Serbian and now say they must defend Serbia, but we will put our views across through persuasion."



On the warpath: Serb members of the Panthers special unit jumping over a trench during mopping-up operations in a northern Bosnia village

UN lorries bring out Muslim refugees along 'Death Road'

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT
IN TURBID BOSNIA

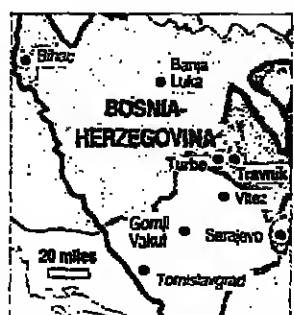
DRIVING down "Death Road" north of Turbe towards the Bosnian Serb front line, every house was shell-damaged, every car, bus and lorry a charred skeleton.

Thirteen United Nations lorries eased their way slowly past the wreckage. They were bound for a meeting place behind the Serb line to receive nearly 300 Muslim and Croat refugees, forced out of their homes by the Serbs in Banja Luka in the north. The refugees had come down through Serb-occupied Bosnia-Herzegovina in coaches. Four British armoured Warriors, hatches battened down, waited at the Muslim front line 300 yards back, ready to move forward rapidly into the no man's land between the two lines at the first sign of any shooting between the Serbs and the British military liaison team controlling the handover of the refugees.

Travelling behind the convoy of British and Dutch lorries to watch the handover, we entered no man's land and almost immediately drove through the Serb lines. We were covered by weapons pointing from three bunkers on either side of the road. Two Serb soldiers with Kalashnikovs and commercial walkie-talkies waved us down.

Barring our path, they talked quietly into their radios

■ Under watching guns, the UN is ferrying the homeless through front lines. The threat of a Serb advance promises little safety



back. They were not hostile, and they were not friendly. It was on this road on November 11 last year that Tihomir "Tuna" Tunukovic, a young BBC cameraman, was killed by Serb fire from the surrounding hills. The road then was in Muslim hands.

As the convoy continued on its way to pick up the refugees, we drove back to the Muslim front line, where soldiers from Turbe and Novi Travnik, armed with Kalashnikovs, M48s captured from the Serbs and anti-tank weapons, were gathered at a house below the road whose walls were pockmarked from constant sniper fire and shrapnel.

The Serbs had agreed to a ceasefire from 8am to 5pm for the refugee handover. The Muslim soldiers said, however, that there had been sniper

from Serb positions less than 100 yards away to the left. Almedin Fazlic, 22, commander of the frontline unit who trained as a conscript for a year with the Yugoslav national army, said he was expecting a Serb advance now that the Bosnian Serb referendum had rejected the Vance-Owen peace plan. "But as long as we are alive here, we are not retreating," he said.

The sound of approaching lorries could be heard. The handover had been completed without incident. British officers said Serb officers wearing Soviet-style broad folding hats stood by as the refugees transferred from the coaches into the covered lorries.

Final negotiations for the handover had taken place between the British, the Serbs and a senior Muslim liaison officer. Some of the refugees were frail, old women who had to be helped into a British armoured ambulance. The Serb soldiers stood and watched.

We left the Muslim frontline unit to rejoin the convoy, now heading back through no man's land. As we ran up the slope from the house, one at a time, to reach the armoured car, a Serb sniper fired. The crack of the bullet was uncom-



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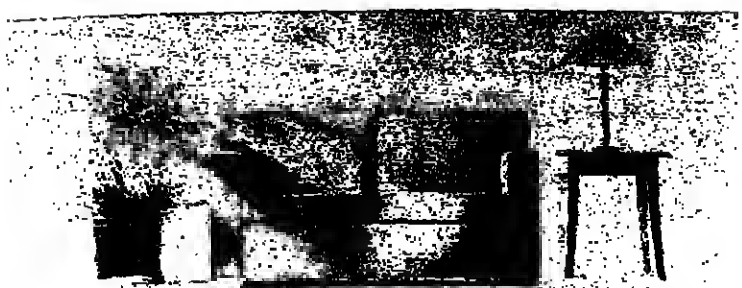
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Riviera role call: Robert De Niro and Uma Thurman, who star in John McNaughton's "Mad Dog and Glory", at the Cannes film festival. De Niro said he had to read the script twice to decide which of two roles to play

Olivetti pledges to co-operate with corruption enquiry

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS
IN ROME

CARLO De Benedetti, the Italian merchant prince whose interests range from business machines to newspapers, was placed formally under investigation in the Milan corruption scandal yesterday after admitting that his Olivetti computer firm had paid millions of pounds in bribes to political parties, judicial officials said.

Signor De Benedetti was inscribed in the list of suspects at the Milan court as Giovanni Cherubini, the former head of the Olivetti operation in Rome, presented himself to Antonio Di Pietro, the magistrate heading the "clean hands" enquiry. Signor De Benedetti, 58, went to magistrates voluntarily on Sunday and said Olivetti managers involved in the scandal would co-operate fully with the authorities.

The way is now open for magistrates to charge or arrest Signor De Benedetti. He said the firm had paid about 10 billion lire (£4.5m) in bribes for lucrative contracts with the state postal service.

Signor De Benedetti was praised in some quarters yesterday for taking personal responsibility for the corrup-

Italy's bribery scandal is widening. Now pressure is mounting for the resignation of one editor who crusaded against corruption

tion. However, critics said that Eugenio Scalfari, the crusading editor of the *La Repubblica* newspaper which is controlled by the Olivetti magnate, should resign.

Gianfranco Fini, the leader of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, said: "How can one direct a newspaper, especially a moralising and moralist one like his, when the publisher is implicated in the moral question?"

Francesco Cossiga, the former president, said: "De Benedetti has behaved with honesty and courage. Party secretaries should behave like him," he added in a taunt to Achille Occhetto, head of the former communist Democratic Party of the Left, who insists his party never took part in systematic bribery in spite of the arrest of key party officials for corruption.

Signor De Benedetti is appealing against a six-year prison sentence handed down last year for his fraud conviction in connection with the collapse of the banking empire of Roberto Calvi, who was found

hanged under Blackfriars Bridge in 1982.

Earlier this year Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat, Italy's largest private company, also presented himself to magistrates to offer his co-operation and a new code of conduct banning bribes has been introduced in the industrial group. However Gianni Agnelli, Fiat's chairman, has stopped short of direct contact with magistrates.

Il Giornale of Milan said: "We are nostalgic for another Italy in the immediate postwar period, nostalgic for personalities such as Adriano Olivetti, for whom ethics was a life choice, with an even higher priority than the economy of the firm. Those were certainly different times."

Signor De Benedetti said he introduced a strict ethical code when he took over Olivetti in 1978. But his share of public contracts fell so badly that by 1987 it joined the kickback system. He told magistrates: "I only gave when I found it necessary to defend the survival of the company."

NEWS IN BRIEF

MPs visit Britons in Iraqi jail

Baghdad: Michael Wainwright, a Briton serving a 10-year sentence in an Iraqi jail, is sharing a cramped cell with murderers and is having psychological problems. George Galloway, the British MP, said yesterday after a fact-finding trip to Iraq with fellow Labour MP, Tam Dalyell.

Mr Wainwright, 42, was sentenced for illegal entry last year after cycling across the Turkish border. Paul Rids, 33, was given seven years after straying across the border from Kuwait. Prison officials promised to move the Britons to a private cell. (Reuters)

Verdict soon

Jakarta: An Indonesian court in Dili will deliver its verdict on the captured East Timor rebel leader, Xanana Gusmao, on Friday. It stopped him from reading his defence statement, considering it irrelevant. (Reuters)

On guard

Moscow: Russia's new military doctrine is purely defensive and has been submitted to the security council for adoption. Pavel Grachev, the defence minister, said. Russia had no enemies in view. (AFP)

Mourners die

Tbilisi: Seven people were killed and 14 wounded, most of them civilians, when separatist Abkhazian forces shelled the funeral procession for a soldier in Georgia's National Guard in Ochamchire. (AFP)

Mafia arrest

Brussels: The alleged first lieutenant of a New York Mafia godfather wanted in the US for manslaughter and extortion, was arrested in Brussels. The man, 51, was identified as Marino C. (Reuters)

Appeal fails

Tirana: A court hearing an appeal from Nexhmije Hoxha, 72, widow of the Albanian dictator, for a reduction of her nine-year sentence for corruption increased her jail term to 11 years. (AP)

Pay deal divides German strikers

FROM ADAM LEBOR IN BERLIN

THE east German steel and metal workers' strike wavered yesterday as workers in one state voted to accept the pilot deal negotiated with employers on Friday but other strikers in the small steel sector said they would hold out for a better deal.

"Thousands of strikers voted yesterday on whether to accept the terms of a new pay deal. Officials of the IG Metall union expected their members in the key state of Saxony to accept the new terms. By yesterday afternoon strikers in the neighbouring state of Sax-

ony-Anhalt had voted to accept the agreement. German radio reported, but workers in the steel sector said they would reject the deal.

"There is already a gap between steel and engineering workers. It would further widen with this contract. The situation is unacceptable," said Horst Wagner, an official.

More than 40,000 steel and metal workers have downed tools across east Germany in the first legal stoppage there for 60 years. Employers say the two-week-old strike will

have damaging effects on the region's fragile economy.

The stoppage erupted after employers broke an earlier deal to raise east German steel and metal workers' wages by 26 per cent to levels in the west by April 1. They then offered 9 per cent instead, saying there was no money for more. A new agreement was reached last week under which employers said they would boost wages to western levels by July 1996. But the deal includes a clause which allows weak companies to negotiate their own local wage agreements.

Bonn's will tested in trial of neo-Nazis

FROM ROGER BOYES IN BONN

TWO young German neo-fascists went on trial yesterday accused of setting fire to a foreigners' hostel in northern Germany, which led to the deaths of three Turkish women.

The trial in the sleepy tourist resort of Mölten is something of a political test case: it will show how hard the German authorities are willing to go to expose the organised violence of right-wing extremists.

Since the attack last November the number of assaults on foreigners, or their homes, has diminished. At the time of the Rostock riots last August the police had registered about 460 offences a month against foreigners - mainly asylum-seekers. This rose to 1,160 in November. Now this has dropped to about 400 a month and it seems to be

falling further. The shock of the Mölten deaths seems to have been a turning-point for Germans.

After Mölten, the popular mood swung decisively in favour of foreigners. All the mainstream parties began campaigns to foster better relations between Germans and foreigners.

However, the Mölten case is more than an historical footnote. Partly for legal reasons, prosecution of skinheads involved in leading racist riots has been patchy.

A 22-year-old, who was seen beating an Angolan worker with a baseball bat in the eastern German town of Eberswalde, was last week given a four-and-a-half-year jail sentence, six months less than that demanded by the prosecutor and despite the fact that the Angolan died of his injuries. The legal diffi-



Peters: claims that he confessed under duress

culty was in proving that the skinhead had dealt the fatal blow at a time when an apparently impenetrable crowd was kicking and beating the black worker.

The Mölten trial is an attempt to set straight Germany's image and tackle the

broader questions raised by neo-Nazi violence. Both defendants could be sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders. Yesterday one of them, Lars Christiansen, 19, denied he was a neo-Nazi. He said he draped swastikas in his apartment and made Heil Hitler salutes "as part of a game, as a provocation".

Herr Christiansen and Michael Peters, the second defendant, initially confessed to the crime but now claim their confessions were made under police duress.

□ Vienna: Gottfried Küssel, leader of a far-right party, pleaded not guilty to charges of fascist revivalism for publicly saying he wanted to relaunch the National Socialist (Nazi) Party. Herr Küssel was unrepentant yesterday, saying Adolf Hitler was "one of the greatest Germans". (Reuters)

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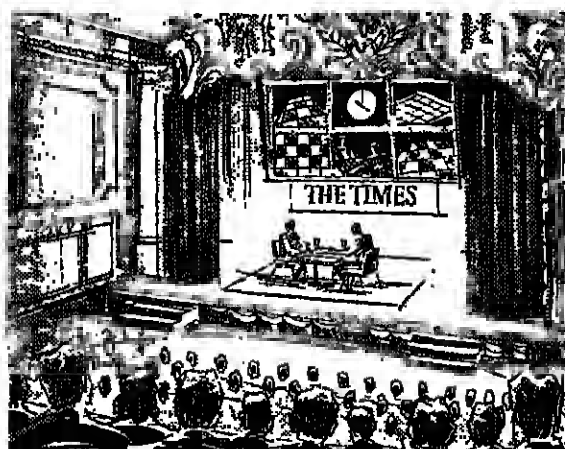
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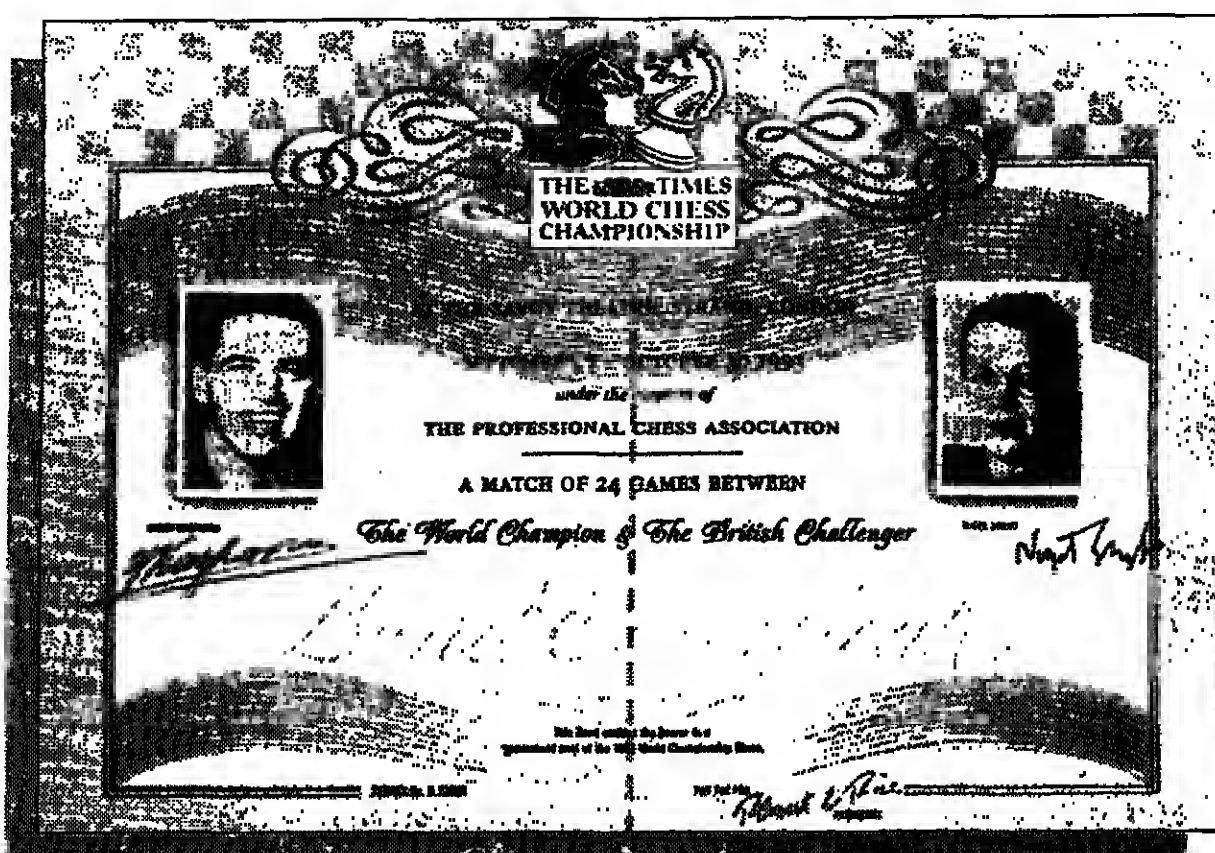
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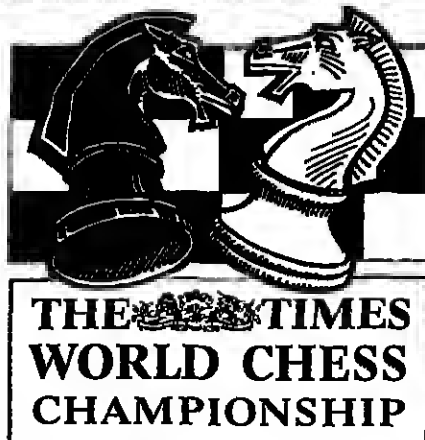
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in a range of five prices, related to seating areas in the theatre (See Seating Plan):

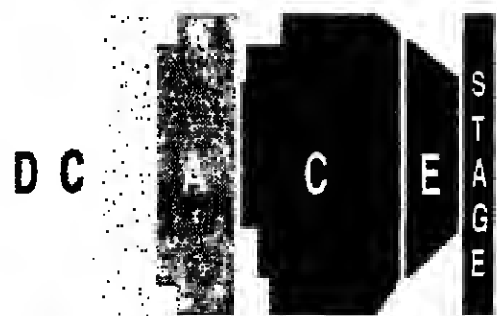
A Bonds (£150) entitle holders to Dress Circle seats Rows A-E

B Bonds (£125) entitle holders to Dress Circle seats Rows F-L

C Bonds (£85) entitle holders to Front Upper Circle seats Rows A-E or Stalls Rows G-W

D Bonds (£65) entitle holders to Upper Circle seats Rows F-L

E Bonds (£45) entitle holders to Front Stalls seats Rows AA-F



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There will be a limited allocation of Chess Debentures, which will entitle holders to guaranteed seats for all 24 games.

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WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES CALENDAR

All games begin at 3.30pm at the Savoy Theatre. All play finishes at 9.30pm or before if games are decided. Adjourned games will be continued the following day at times and venues to be announced.

Game 1	Tues, September 7	Game 13	Tues, October 5
Game 2	Thurs, September 9	Game 14	Thurs, October 7
Game 3	Sat, September 11	Game 15	Sat, October 9
Game 4	Tues, September 14	Game 16	Tues, October 12
Game 5	Thurs, September 16	Game 17	Thurs, October 14
Game 6	Sat, September 18	Game 18	Sat, October 16
Game 7	Tues, September 21	Game 19	Tues, October 19
Game 8	Thurs, September 23	Game 20	Thurs, October 21
Game 9	Sat, September 25	Game 21	Sat, October 23
Game 10	Tues, September 28	Game 22	Tues, October 26
Game 11	Thurs, September 30	Game 23	Thurs, October 28
Game 12	Sat, October 2	Game 24	Sat, October 30

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China shows sting in dragon's tail with threat to trade deal



Patten: familiar with Peking's harsh words

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKY
EAST ASIA EDITOR
IN HONG KONG

CHINA is threatening to wreck the biggest Sino-American deal in its history if the United States attaches human rights and other conditions to Chinese imports.

The warning, in response to last week's announcement that renewal of China's "most favoured nation" status would be subject to conditions, has been directed at AT&T, the American telecommunications company. AT&T signed a Memorandum of Understanding in February to supply \$100 million (£65 million) of ultra-sophisticated telecommunications switching equipment. It was the beginning of a deal, understood to be worth billions of dollars, which

would modernise the lumbering Chinese domestic communications network.

The Chinese warning came from Yu Zhengsheng, the mayor of Qingdao in Shandong province, the potential site for AT&T's first project, who observed that the final contract award would depend on two conditions: unconditional "most favoured nation" status and successful bilateral talks between China and the US.

By giving this warning, and from a mayor renowned as an economic reformist, Peking has signalled it is willing to damage its own economy in the interests of safeguarding its sovereignty. China also appears to be prepared to attack one of its champions in the struggle to prevent President Clinton from attaching

■ Peking seems willing to wreck a £65 million trade deal with a US company to avert conditions on human rights and arms exports. It may still be a bluff

conditions on June 3, the day before the anniversary of the 1989 Tiananmen killings.

"We regard the Chinese remarks to be a statement of reality, not a threat," an AT&T spokesman said in Hong Kong yesterday. The company's vice-chairman had already described the developing joint venture, for which AT&T had competed vigorously internationally for more than a year, including factories throughout China, as "among the most extensive in our history". Last week AT&T

was one of more than 300 US enterprises, including General Electric, IBM, Xerox, and American Express, which wrote to Mr Clinton urging that no strings be attached to "most favoured nation" renewal. \$7.5 billion in US trade and 150,000 jobs are said to be at risk.

Yesterday in Hong Kong, AT&T repeated its opposition to conditions because "better communications foster political and economic development, as well as advance human rights". The stakes

are high for Peking as well. The US takes up to 50 per cent of China's exports of \$85 billion. Last year exports to the US amounted to \$26.5 billion in which the Chinese had a trade advantage of nearly \$19 billion. Without "most favoured nation" status, duty on Chinese exports would increase from 8 per cent to 40 per cent.

The political stakes for Mr Clinton are also high, which is why the man responsible for his China policy, Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary of State, who last week in Peking warned the Chinese to improve their behaviour in human rights, weapons proliferation and trade restrictions, has just reiterated, to an Asian meeting in Brunei, that "democracy and human rights are components of a

broader definition of security." This feeling is widely held in the Democrat-dominated US Congress. Throughout his term in office, President Bush managed to thwart its attempts to place limitations on trade with China.

Although Mr Clinton campaigned strongly on a platform which included more jobs, he is determined to take a strong line with China after Levi Strauss, the denim manufacturer, declared on human rights grounds that it would be pulling out of China, which makes 2 per cent of its products. Mickey Kantor, Mr Clinton's trade representative, praised the decision.

A US official said here yesterday: "Everyone in the US was delighted with the AT&T contract. China's move will damage it in the eyes of

the Congress, where the reaction will be negative and make the relationship more complicated. In any event the AT&T agreement was in China's own interests."

The episode is an example of China's negotiating style, often involving friendly discussions, followed by what diplomats call the "farewell blast". Sometimes this is a harsh statement, like the one immediately following the departure of Chris Patten, the Hong Kong governor, from Peking last October.

Last week, during Mr Lord's visit to Peking, a Chinese spokesman referred to "an increase in mutual understanding". Within days of that statement, Peking fired a broadside into one of China's biggest and friendliest trading partners.

India puts army in charge to suppress Kashmir uprising

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

THE Indian army is reported to have been given full charge of security in the Kashmir valley, reducing the locally recruited police to little more than onlookers and prompting accusations from Muslim leaders that the valley is under de facto martial law.

The cabinet is said to have voted on Sunday to put the army in charge after studying a situation report disclosing a surge in militant activity and issuing a warning about the need for drastic counter-measures. Two more army divisions are apparently to be sent to the valley, joining the three there.

The moves were reported in *The Hindustan Times* yesterday, but there was no immediate confirmation or denial from the government. The reported additional deployment of troops would raise further concerns about human rights abuses by security forces, which have been a feature of the separatist uprising by Kashmiri Muslims.

A sense of disgust at such abuses is being reflected increasingly in the Indian press. Lal Chowk, an historic maze of alleyways and ancient architecture in the old part of Srinagar, capital of the valley, was destroyed recently by a fire believed to have been started by the security forces. The recent destruction of part of the town of Sopore by the army has also provoked widespread condemnation.

Mountain passes between Pakistan and Indian-controlled Kashmir have cleared of snow, leading to increased

movement of militants across the rugged border, known as the line of control, and a consequent increase in attacks on the security forces. Hizbul Mujahidin, a pro-Pakistan group, appears to be awash with guns, leaving little doubt that it is receiving much new financial assistance from sources in Pakistan.

Pakistan's support for the uprising has brought it to the brink of inclusion in American

Kashmiri state government officials, who said that the changes were designed merely to improve operational co-ordination between the army and the paramilitary forces. Conflicts between them are commonplace. Most of the worst atrocities are attributed to paramilitary forces, in particular the Central Reserve Police Force, but the army has been accused by human rights groups of many abuses.

The present phase of the Kashmir conflict is three years old next month: in that time 7,000 people have died, according to official figures. The true figure is perhaps two or three times as high. The militant campaign has entered a new phase, with signs of greater expertise as a result of experience and training.

Random attacks have given way to clearly targeted assaults on the security forces and government targets: the civil secretariat in Srinagar recently came under rocket attack. Scores of bridges have been destroyed to disrupt the movements of security forces.

The Kashmiri police, predominantly Muslim and suspected of sympathising with the militant uprising, are now all but irrelevant in the security machine. They are trusted by Delhi: that was confirmed recently when the army disarmed hundreds of policemen who revolted over a colleague's death in army custody. The locally recruited bureaucracy, too, is viewed with suspicion because it is largely Muslim and sympathetic to the separatists.

Child workers

Delhi: Child labour is a necessary evil in India, the country's labour minister said yesterday, but he added that the government would hold talks with employers to try to wipe out the illegal practice eventually. "This is only a beginning to end child labour," Purno Sangma told a conference of the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour. The government says there are about 17 million workers under 14.

ca's list of countries sponsoring international terrorism. John Malott, a senior US State Department official, said in Islamabad last week that America was monitoring Pakistan's involvement in insurgencies in Kashmir and Punjab. Mr Malott will hold talks in Washington this week as signs of Washington's impatience with Pakistan grow.

The army's enhanced role was played down yesterday by



Together at last: Menhale Dessie, 14, right, an Ethiopian Jewish girl lost nine years ago while trekking with her parents to Sudan, sobbing as she is hugged by her sister Ziva at Tel Aviv airport on Monday. When she was five, Menhale and her family set out on a

Clinton goes on offensive with trip to defence base

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Clinton, erstwhile peacenik, paid a visit yesterday to the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, birthplace of the atomic bomb.

He went not to honour Robert Oppenheimer, Edward Teller and the Manhattan Project's other nuclear weapons pioneers, but to pay tribute to their successors at the laboratory who, after the Cold War, are blazing new trails in such fields as computer-aided materials, lasers and biotechnologies.

The visit was part of the struggling president's new strategy of getting out into the country to rally support for his economic programme. Having last week made the case for reduction of the deficit, this week's focus is on the country's simultaneous need for new investment.

Mr Clinton plans to cut \$112 billion (£73 billion) from the American defence budget over the next five years, but he has also proposed a \$20 billion plan to accelerate the conversion of defence establishments such as Los Alamos to civilian purposes. Demand in America for new nuclear weapons is hardly overwhelming any more.

From Los Alamos Mr Clinton was flying on to California, the state that formed the bedrock of his electoral triumph but where public disappointment with his performance in office has been pronounced as anywhere. In San Diego, a defence-based city suffering its worst recession since the 1960s, he was expected to emphasise his job-creation and training plans during one of his trademark town hall meetings last night.

Today he visits South-Central Los Angeles, hub of the riots that devastated America's second largest city last year.

Mr Clinton visited the Midwest last week, and next weekend he goes to New Hampshire, but this return to campaign mode is not the only manifestation of the first time since his inauguration he actually took a weekend off, to the delight of aides who were fearing premature presidential burn-out.

On Saturday, Mr Clinton played 27 holes of golf, visited an air show and then flew up to spend an evening in New York with his family. On Sunday, he attended church and a picnic at his daughter's school, before an evening meeting on health care with his advisers.

Despite all the adverse media comment and falling approval ratings for Mr Clinton, aides claimed that the president was confident that he could regain the support he needs by taking his case to the people.

David Wilhelm, the Democratic Party chairman, suggested that Mr Clinton and his wife, Hillary, were at their calmest when the going was toughest. "At the darkest hour they suck it up and say: 'This is not about popularity, it is about whether or not we are going to improve people's lives'. And that sets the tone for everybody. It is the key to making it through ups and downs."

Another senior adviser said: "He understands what he has to do with his presidency, and he knows this is a crucial period. We have to produce now."

India to launch satellite

BY NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY
CORRESPONDENT

INDIA yesterday underlined its competition with the traditional space nations of the United States, Europe and Russia by announcing plans to put an Indian-built satellite and rocket into orbit in three months' time.

The launch, disclosed yesterday by Professor Udupi Rao, chairman of India's space commission, will take place from the Sriharikota range. The four-stage rocket, code-named PSLV, will place a one-tonne remote sensing satellite into a 500-mile polar orbit. Until now, Indian-designed rockets have been used only in experimental launches.

The country's growing space ambitions are likely to concern Western commercial launch companies. Professor Rao said India's lower costs meant they could offer space services at half the price of Western rivals. A commercial arm, Antrix Corporation, was established three months ago and has secured £195,000 of business.

Professor Rao said India was hoping to win business worth at least £130 million within five years, either from other developing countries or as a subcontractor for other space agencies. India has built 10 satellites that have been launched by other nations.

India is also planning to launch a 2.5-tonne satellite to orbit over the equator in 1995 using an Indian-built rocket, code-named GSLV, powered by Russian engines. This technology transfer is being objected to by American companies, who fear fierce competition.

Mournful fans raise glasses to last draught of 'Cheers'

FROM TOM RHODES IN NEW YORK

AT A joint on Beacon Street in Boston, Sam Malone tends the bar and Carla Tortelli is a barmaid. Rebecca Howe manages the place and an accountant and a postman drink there, pretty much all the time. The joint, of course, is Cheers and these characters, household names on both sides of the Atlantic, will be appearing for the last time on Thursday night when America's much-admired sitcom of the same name ends its run after 11 years and 275 episodes.

The cast of Cheers remains virtually unchanged since its inception in September 1982, when few would have believed such an unlikely scenario could have developed into the national institution it is today. Throughout this week all the bars in America named Cheers — there is one in almost every town and airport and in Boston there are six — are holding wakes for a show which has proved as inspirational as *Mash* did to the post-Vietnam generation. Indeed, there is speculation that the final 90-minute special will beat the heart-rending finale of *Mash* in 1983 to become the most watched episode in the history of the American small screen. It is not yet known when the last *Cheers* will be shown in Britain.

All that is, in fact, known about *Cheers*: The last Call is that it is said to include at least one marriage and an appearance by the long-departed barmaid Diane Chambers, played by Shelley Long.



Danson: his decision to quit ended series

Finch-Royce in 1937, while Emma Thompson crooned "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face" in 1992.

Life magazine devoted its cover to the closure story and many other magazines and newspapers have filled their columns with the minutiae of life at Sam's watering hole. The Smithsonian Museum of American History is said to be negotiating with Paramount, the producers, for *Cheers* memorabilia, and the National Postal Museum,

which opens in July, has already acquired the uniform belonging to Cliff Calvin, the barfly postman.

In fact, *Cheers* might not have ended were it not for the fact that Ted Danson, who plays Sam, decided to leave at the end of this series — "to rock the boat and get out the creativity," he explained. Reportedly earning \$450,000 (£300,000) an episode, Danson was the only member of the team who wanted to leave. He suffered a spate of unwanted publicity in March when he separated from Casey, his wife of 16 years. The separation came amid reports of an affair with Whoopi Goldberg, his co-star in the film *Made in America*.

All the other members of the cast, including Kirsty Alley, who has made a film career on the back of the show, believed that they were part of something exceptional. "I think this was the most incredible experience and it will never happen again for any of us," Alley said yesterday.

There are doubtless courses in television studies up and down the country already analysing the effect that *Cheers* had on its viewing public and why it has been quite such a success. Rob Long, the writer and co-executive producer, probably holds the key. "For 11 years we did a show about a guy who chases women, and his friends who sit around drinking beer all day, and yet we never did a show about AIDS or alcoholism." Thursday night, one hopes, will be more of the same.

Cubans blinded by poor diet

FROM DAVID ADAMS
IN MIAMI

AN EPIDEMIC in Cuba of progressive blindness that has so far affected at least 26,000 people is the result of severe nutritional deficiency, according to American doctors who have visited the island. The epidemic is alarming evidence of the deteriorating state of the Cuban economy after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Cuba has asked for international help so that it can tackle the problem by distributing vitamins. Two eye experts from the World Health Organisation (WHO) and four other specialists are being sent by the Pan American Health Organisation, the Washington-based affiliate of WHO, to Cuba tomorrow.

The Cuban government has linked the problem to heavy smoking, drinking, a virus and even a CIA plot, but Cuban and American doctors say the evidence suggests that it is caused primarily by a lack of B vitamins. "The diet of Cubans has changed drastically in the last two years. They are not getting meat, eggs and milk," said Dr Michio Hirano, a neurologist at Columbia College, New York. Since the end of Soviet subsidies, food has been rationed in Cuba, with a diet mainly of rice and sugar.

Dr Hirano, who was asked to study the disease by Peace for Cuba, an American group, said he examined patients who had recovered their sight after a course of vitamins. "This is a disease which can be prevented, although the loss of eyesight could be irreversible after a certain point if not treated," he said.

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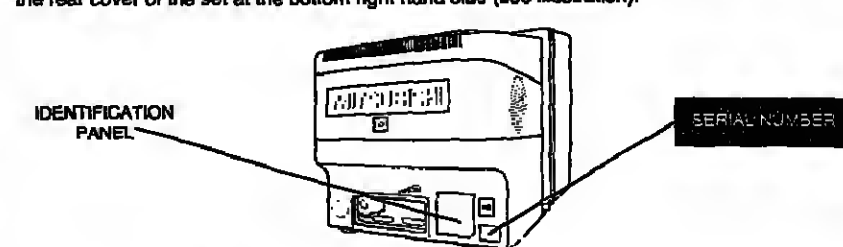
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Day of the spiderwoman

In France they are treated like glamorous film stars, but in Britain they still have an image problem.

Alice Thomson reports on the high achievers of women's climbing

For five days she inched her way painfully to the top, her chapped hands clinging to the merest crink, her frail body suspended over the void by her torn fingernails. An 8th woman, she was heaving up 12st of equipment. At night she dangled like a spider in her sleeping bag from the vertical rockface, lashed by rain and hail.

Catherine Desteigne, a 31-year-old Parisienne, became a climbing legend in France last year when she opened up a route on the unconquered southwest face of the Dru, the most daunting challenge in the Alps. Every move of "La Grande Catherine" or "The Scaling Madonna" as the French like to call her, was monitored by French television.

Mme Desteigne is largely responsible for making rock climbing the sexiest sport in France. A recent magazine poll revealed that half of France could recognise her, while only one third know their prime minister by sight.

Now Britain has got its own Desteigne. "I'm on top of the world," said Rebecca Stephens yesterday morning as she reached the summit of Everest, almost exactly 40 years after Sir Edmund Hillary first scaled the mountain with Sherpa Tensing. She may have been the sixty-second person this year, the seventeenth woman and the fifth woman that day but as the first British woman to reach the summit of Everest she looks set to become our darling.

In France every village has a crag locals can practise on and papas are just as likely to take along their daughters as their sons. Some prefer bouldering on stretches no higher than 12 metres with no rope. Others like traditional rock climbing. A few women, like Mme Desteigne, solo-climb without ropes or safety equipment. But it is competition climbing at which French women really excel, on designated routes, sometimes on indoor walls. Here assault—as in warfare—is no longer the keyword but it is the tactical gymnastic search for a solution that has caught their imagination and French women are now pushing to include it in the Olympics.

Mme Desteigne started early. Her father would take her and his five other children bouldering at Fontainebleau, near Paris. By 16 she was climbing in the Alps but just as she reached the pinnacles of success she gave up and descended into bad habits. "I

gambled all night long in Paris playing poker and backgammon," she says. "I smoked a lot and destroyed my body, only sleeping three hours a night." But she clawed herself back again and became the world's most successful freestyle climber.

French women are out to prove that they can climb just as well as the men. They climb the same routes and their shapely Lycra-clad figures dancing up mountainsides have caught the imagination of the French.

Some like, Isabelle Patissier, who won the women's world cup, are now earning as much or more than their male equivalents. "It is like a drug. The adrenalin, the buzz, that feeling when you get to the top cannot be compared to anything else," she says. Miss Desteigne, who earns £100,000 a year and just calls whenever she wants to borrow a dress from Dior, says: "Women can climb as easily as men. It is not a question of strength but of experience and motivation. There are a lot of men who are stronger than I am but who don't do what I do. I think of myself as a climbing machine."

Are we likely to see a whole new generation of rockstars in Britain following in Miss Stephens's footsteps? According to Derek Walker, general secretary of the British Mountaineering Council, there are several British women in the top 20, but there is an image problem. People wrongly tend to think of mountaineers as burly men with black, frost-bitten fingers and ice-encrusted beards or scientists in kagoules shivering in rain-drenched canyons.

Women have been climbing for the past two centuries, and unlike sports such as tennis, need no different equipment from men. "Mont Blanc was climbed by a woman, Henriette D'Angleville, in 1838, dressed in her skirts," says Janet Adam Smith, a former president of the Ladies Alpine Club and member for 45 years. "It was said she was the first lady but the second woman to conquer Mont Blanc. A peasant girl, Marie Paradis, had climbed it in 1809."

"The first assault of the Matterhorn was in 1865. Miss Lucy Walker was the first woman to climb it only six years later. There have always been fewer women than men but they have been doing difficult climbs since the 1860s. The clothes may have



Peak performance: Catherine Desteigne has helped to make women's rock climbing the sexiest sport in France

been different but nothing else. Women used to wear long two-piece skirts which they would take off at the beginning of an ascent and underneath would be knickerbockers. But my father once saw a French woman climbing the Matterhorn in the 1880s dressed in boys' clothes."

The Ladies Alpine Club was founded in 1907, 50 years after the Alpine Club, which admitted only men. The qualifications to become a member of both clubs were the same. In the 1920s a group of women set up the Pinnacle Club, with a membership limited to women who lead climbs.

Angela Soper, now 52 and a former president of the Pinnacle Club, still climbs. "The only problem with being a woman is the physiological problem. Once a month it is a pain but otherwise I don't notice," she says. "When Alison Hargreaves climbed the north face of the Eiger she was pregnant

and one of the best-known female guides. Brede Arkless, has had eight children. It seems to improve her performance. When it comes to the crunch, being a woman is not the problem — it is having the guts."

Dr Jean-Pierre de Montenan, a medical climbing consultant, says: "When muscular power is called for, women will never beat men. Testosterone will always give them the edge. But in tests of endurance such as mountain climbing women could excel. When it is a question of struggling against a lack of oxygen, men and women are on equal footing."

Alpine Club president Michael Westmacott says: "The more women we have the better. I was on the 1953 Everest expedition and if a girl had been well enough trained she probably would have been chosen."

Hail the atta-girl

SUDDENLY, Janet Reno is hot property in Washington, a star turn in a city saturated with big names. President Clinton banks in her reflected glory. Annie Leibovitz wants to photograph her for *Vogue*. American chat show hosts line up to interview her. The *New York Times* calls her a "prized asset", *Time* magazine a "folk-hero". *USA Today* the "administration's superstar".

The *Washington Post* reported that at a recent White House correspondents' dinner, attended by all the great and good, she was accorded "superstar status". At the same event, the CBS Washington bureau chief informed her that "you've totally knocked out the Washington press corps. You've got them in the palm of your hand."

This particular woman is an unusual American superstar. An ungainly, 6ft 2ins, 54-year-old, bespectacled spinster, her celebrity stems from her decision to order last month's FBI assault on the Branch Davidians' Waco compound, which left 70 cultists dead.

America's first female attorney-general positively raced onto television to take the blame on the night of the Waco debacle. She not only appeared before congressional investigations, but offered to visit individual congressmen's offices to answer further questions. "I made the decision," she gaily declared. "I'm accountable. The buck stops with me." Americans were so astounded to see a politician accepting responsibility for a blunder that they almost completely forgot to question her judgment. "She's a hurricane of fresh air," gushed one Democratic congressman.

To be fair, probably only Ms Reno could have got away with it. She is one of the few genuine Washington outsiders in the cabinet: one of the few who is not an old friend of President Clinton and the First Lady; certainly the only one who was the president's third choice for her job. She can hardly be accused of naked ambition.

She also arrived in the capital two months ago with a reputation not just for canoeing

around Florida's alligator-infested swamps and chain-sawing trees by way of relaxation, but for ramrod integrity. This was the woman who, as Miami's chief prosecutor, insisted on paying absolutely top whack when she bought a new car to avoid even the faintest whiff of impropriety.

Ms Reno has reinvigorated the justice department, where morale had crumpled under a succession of stiff Republican males who used it to further conservative social policies. She eats in the staff cafeteria.

Objects to being saluted as "general", preferring plain "Janet". She roams the corridors and treats top lawyers and lowly secretaries with equal respect. She walks to work, has declined a speechwriter and has even made public her office telephone number.

She calls herself an "awkward old maid" and appears nonplussed by all the attention she is getting: "I can't imagine why anybody finds Janet Reno all that interesting." She told a congressional committee that on the night of the Waco disaster she returned late to her flat feeling as lonely as she ever had. The telephone rang. It was her sister saying, "atta-girl". It rang again. It was the president saying "atta-girl". Every network used the soundbite.

The other side of Ms Reno is that, despite her apolitical appearance, she won reelection as Miami's state attorney four times with huge majorities. Despite personal opposition to the death penalty, she has sought it 80 times. Despite all her apparent independence, she has peopled the justice department with the president's friends. One of her first acts was to ask for the resignations of every US attorney, most of them Republican appointees. One was completing a criminal investigation into a key congressional ally of the president's.

And then there was the Waco episode. Over and over again Ms Reno accepted full responsibility. But she did not resign.

MARTIN FLETCHER



Buck stops: Janet Reno

SIR GEORGE EVEREST (1790-1866)

The man who put Everest on the map

Mount Everest was named on August 6, 1856 in honour of the man who was Surveyor General of India 1832-43. But when George Everest's appointment to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was first announced, most of the other young surveyors threatened to resign. Everest's reputation as a strict disciplinarian had preceded him. No one escaped if he was in the wrong. He shouted orders at the top of his voice. He was always right. He knew all the answers.

On one occasion half a dozen of his escort were publicly beaten for acts of insubordination. Six strokes, no more. When in camp he wrote sharp missives to his surveyors pointing out their misdeeds. They knew his displeasure had been incurred; no reply was needed, only future obedience. But his strict discipline had only one objective: the pursuit of excellence for the survey, which was to provide all India with

the accurate measurement of a base line. At intervals of 200 miles and at the end of every stage, base lines of verifications are measured on the ground in order to verify, to within a matter of a few inches, the accuracy of observations. To Everest's horror his final check revealed unacceptable verification figures of more than 3ft.

The source of inexactitude would have to be located. Everest knew that his own observations had been foolproof. He eliminated every other source until he came to the base line at Sironj in central India, measured by his predecessor with inferior tools.

There was no other choice but to march 400 miles, measure a base line, and march 400 miles home again. He did so, of course, and reduced the error from 3ft to 3in. At last, after a ride of 800 miles in the saddle, Everest could put his signature to a set of true figures.



Man of iron: India's Surveyor General

accurately positioned control points for making maps. And for that he earned their respect.

But he drove himself relentlessly, too, despite repeated attacks of malaria, which left him appallingly weak. "I had spurned the thought of being attacked by sickness which I had deemed myself to be impregnable," he wrote when first afflicted. "but my last day's ride was through the powerful sun over a soil teeming with vapours and malaria." He was carried back to Hyderabad on a litter and returned to duty only eight months later.

For the next few years attacks and sick leave alternated. Once on his sick bed he was convinced that death was approaching fast: "dreadful rheumatic pains in my bones, fever, loss of appetite, intestines totally deranged, stomach totally powerless, and the whole body apparently destroyed." A final attack went unrecorded: Everest was terrified that he might be ordered to return to England, his tasks on the survey unfinished.

After four winter seasons' work, the last stage of the operation was completed. Everest began to check the observations and calculations. In every survey operation, and especially in one so large and so important as this one, surveyors always begin with

On that high note, he decided to retire to England. Better to go of his own free will than be commanded to go if malaria struck again. Back at home he quickly married, settled in London and fathered four children. Through membership of learned bodies he kept in touch with the scientific advances of the Victorian age. He was knighted in 1861 and died five years later.

And why did Andrew Waugh, his successor as Surveyor General, conclude that Everest should have his name immortalised? For six years, Waugh was never far from Everest's side as his second-in-command. He watched Everest at work at his survey instruments, admired his tenacity in all situations to achieve unsurpassable observations. Ranked high with this was his grit and sheer will power to return to operations after debilitating illnesses.

Despite the objections to his proposal, not least from Everest himself, Waugh had no doubts. He knew his man and, come what may, the highest mountain peak in the world was going to become Mount Everest.

LESLIE THUILLIER
Both the great grandfather and grandfather of Major General Leslie Thuillier were Surveyors General of the Survey of India.

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Making Quality a Reality

Dr James Le Fanu looks at serious and eccentric ways to determine gender



Random selection: whether facing the sun, using lemon juice or keeping the window open, parents will not be able to ensure their child's sex before conception in the near future

Can we choose our baby's sex?

In the controversy following the opening of the London Gender Clinic, which promised prospective parents the opportunity to determine the sex of their offspring, the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority acted promptly. It sent out more than 2,000 copies of a consultative document to interested parties asking for their comments by the end of May. But, with less than a fortnight to go, the authority has, perhaps surprisingly, been far from overwhelmed by the response, with only 100 replies received.

An effective form of sex selection — on medical grounds — is already widely practised. There are several genetic conditions, some more serious than others — colour blindness, haemophilia and Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, the muscle-wasting disease — that occur uniquely in males. These diseases can be "prevented" by determining the sex of a fetus with amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling, and selectively aborting those whose cells contain the male Y chromosome.

The same technique can obviously be used for sex selection on social grounds. This is reportedly prevalent in India, where because of the dowry system, daughters are seen as a financial liability. According to a report in the *New Scientist*, companies in Bombay offering sex tests advertise with the slogan "Invest 500 rupees now, save 50,000 rupees later".

A study in six Bombay hospitals found that out of

8,000 abortions following amniocentesis, all but one were of female foetuses.

As this form of sex selection on social grounds is banned in Britain, the techniques offered by the gender clinic in which the sex of a child is determined before conception is of immense interest, not only to those from ethnic groups in which the dowry system operates, but for any couple wishing to have a family in which the numbers of children of either sex are balanced.

These methods are all based on the principle that the male sperm carrying the Y chromosome can be differentiated from the female carrying the X chromosome in a way that allows preferential fertilisation to produce a child of the desired sex.

From the time of Aristotle until the mid-19th century, when the importance of having a male heir was greater than today, sexual selection was influenced by the theory of "right and left" — a splendid example of triumphal phallogocentrism.

The right side is the stronger (in most people) and therefore more noble: *dextra est validior manum*. Consequently, only

the right testicle was held to be capable of producing male seed; therefore, those seeking a male offspring would tie up the left testicle.

In a classic text, *The Mysteries of Conjugal Love Revealed*, published in 1707, Dr Venette gives further advice on "whether there is an Art in getting Boys or Girls". Too much sexual ardour, he says, is apt to debilitate the spirits of the semen, decreasing the likelihood of producing a boy.

Heat was judged to have the same effect, by dampening the procreative powers, so the window should be kept open during coition.

Modern methods of sex selection reflect a not dissimilar phallogocentrism. In 1970, Dr Landrum Shettles, an American doctor, in a best-selling book, *Your Baby's Sex: Now You Can Choose*, argued that the Y-bearing sperm swim faster and so, other things being equal, the race for fertilisation would result in a preponderance of male children.

However, this was balanced, he claimed, by the fact that at

the time of ovulation, the vaginal secretions were more acidic, favouring the less speedy but more resilient X-bearing sperm. By choosing the moment of conception carefully and douching the vagina with either an acidic solution of vinegar or alkaline solution of sodium bicarbonate, it was possible to influence the likelihood of having a boy or a girl. Noting that female orgasm increases the alkalinity of the vaginal secretions, Dr Shettles also suggested that only couples wanting a boy should try to achieve this pleasurable level of sexual stimulation.

The technique used by the London Gender Clinic also presupposes that the Y-bearing sperm swim faster. Here the sperm, obtained by masturbation, are filtered through several layers of the protein, albumen, and, according to the American scientist, Dr Ron Ericsson, who first patented the method, the swifter Y-carrying sperm reach the bottom first. These are then collected and, by artificial insemination, placed in the womb, increasing the likelihood — remarkably — of having a boy. The drawback

with these techniques is that though they work for those who believe in them, others have been less successful.

This February, a paper by Dr Ericsson published in the journal *Fertility and Sterility* claimed a 76 per cent success rate, but it was followed, most unusually, by a stark statement from the journal's editor that "not everyone has been able to duplicate the results reported here".

At a conference in London on April 30, organised by the British Medical Association, Professor Robert Winston, of Hammersmith Hospital,

mentioned that two independent studies showed that Ericsson's sperm sorting technique yielded X and Y bearing sperm in a 50:50 ratio.

There is, to put it mildly, profound scepticism. Despite years of research, the only obvious difference that can be identified between male and female sperm is the respective possession of a Y or X chromosome in the nucleus. Morphologically and biologically, they are indistinguishable.

According to Dr Roy Jones, of the Agricultural and Food Research Council, Dr Ericsson's technique "is probably just as effective as all the old wives' tales — facing into the sun, the cycle of the moon or using lemon juice".

The time for worrying about the ethical issues posed by preconceptual sex selection will be when someone comes up with a reliable method. A further consultative document from the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority might then produce a more vigorous response.

The stress of peacekeeping

Will soldiers returning from Bosnia need psychiatric help?

Anyone who heard the accounts of atrocities committed by Serb and Croat irregulars on Muslim families in Bosnia must have been chilled and appalled. How much worse for the soldiers who found the aftermath of these ghastly acts. So it came as little surprise to learn that a team of counsellors would be available to support the returning Cheshire regiment.

During this war-torn century, the military management of acute psychiatric problems has steadily improved, as shown by the sophisticated psychological services operated by the British Army during the Gulf war. However, recognition of the long-term impact of war and trauma has taken longer. It was the enduring psychological difficulties faced by some veterans of the Vietnam war that led American psychiatrists to identify post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This was defined as a syndrome arising out of an unusual experience, and accompanied by flashbacks to the trauma itself, general anxiety and emotional numbness, all of which could be precipitated by any reminder of the event.

So while the wish to safeguard the future mental health of the soldiers concerned is admirable, the Cheshires probably do not need all those counsellors. Modern professional soldiers in a volunteer army are psychologically robust. They witnessed horror, but were not under threat themselves. And while talking about emotional distressing experiences is valuable if the person wishes to do so, it should not always be necessary to involve mental health specialists who may also be outsiders. At Lockerbie, local people preferred to talk to those they already knew rather than the teams of outsiders brought into the close-knit community. In the Army, another close community, it may be more appropriate to foster an atmosphere within the regiment in which it is acceptable for the soldiers to talk about their feelings without being seen as weak or mentally disordered.



Home: Cheshires back from Bosnia

Introducing trained counsellors perpetuates the myth that talking about distress needs an expert, and medicalises what is usually a normal human emotion. The lack of an opportunity to express distress, if there is distress, may have long-term consequences — but there is a danger of creating a climate in which everyone is expected to experience distress, even when many do not.

SIMON WESSELY
The author is senior lecturer at King's College School of Medicine and Institute of Psychiatry.

Are you at risk from a stroke?

(One tick means yes)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 Do you drive? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 Do you like rock music? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| 4 Do you watch more than 3 hours of TV a night? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 Have you ever had a bet on the Grand National? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Do you sing in the bath? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 Do you live in a big city? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Do you take part in dangerous sports? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 Do you own a dog? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Do you dislike your in-laws? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 Was your last holiday a year ago or more? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Do you support a football team? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 Do you keep tropical fish? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Do you regularly use a computer? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 Do you hate fatty foods? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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DR THOMAS STUTTAFORD

Beating the buzzer

EACH YEAR some 2,300 British people return from their holiday with malaria. Last year 13 of them died. Distant travel is becoming more hazardous as the malaria area extends. The disease is now less well controlled than it was 20 years ago. The mosquito has become resistant to many insecticides and is finding more places to breed which are difficult to spray.

Hypocrites noted the association of malaria with swampy areas, and more recently the Romans drained the pontine marshes. But today's mosquito is versatile and is happy to lay its eggs in the stagnant water of a discarded food tin or abandoned lorry tyre.

Just as the mosquito is becoming resistant to pesticides, so the malarial parasite is increasingly resistant to anti-malarial drugs. As a result, travellers are increasingly advised to avoid being bitten. They are warned to sleep under mosquito nets, to wear long trousers and long sleeves, particularly at dusk, to use insect repellents and to keep windows either shut or covered by mesh.

Phrophylaxis for those travelling to malarial zones is nevertheless still vitally important, even if two Paludrine and two chloroquine tablets a week no longer guarantee a safe travel.

Lariam melloquine, recently introduced, is suitable for short visits to a malarial area. It is effective against many resistant types of malaria but should not be taken by women who are or who might become pregnant; people with convulsions or a tendency to psychiatric disease; or those taking betablockers or with heart trouble.

Fansidar and Maloprim are also used, although Fansidar has side effects and is only rarely recommended. Whatever the type of anti-malarial drug, it is important that it is taken regularly and for at least seven days before leaving and for 35 days after the traveller's return: local airways clinics will advise on what drug is needed for what country.

THOSE who have lived for years in a malarial zone may think they have acquired resistance; but how long the old empire trader may have served overseas, a few years of retirement in Sussex will have stripped him of any immunity he might have had. Immigrants to Britain also lose their resistance. Statistics show that those who go back to old haunts are more likely to catch malaria than the more cautious holidaymaker.

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THE 1993

Charles Bremner



The nursery siege has given France new confidence in its paternalism

They may not have had a Grand National or Group 4, and their currency is enviously strong, but for the past few months the French have been every bit as anguished as the British about their identity and their national inability to organise a *soldierie* in a vineyard. For the man in the café and many a politician, the consensus holds that the country is coming apart, losing its rural traditions and staggering under the onslaught of alien — read Anglo-Saxon — commercial forces.

Until Saturday morning, May was a bitter month, with Pierre Bérégovoy's suicide and then the seizure of hostages in a nursery school, of all places. American-style crime had come to France, the pundits mourned. Attempting to decode the symbolism, the editorial writers noted that Eric Schmitt, the paranoid computer-man who styled himself the "Human Bomb", was offering France a monstrous reflection of its obsession with *les reality shows*, the Gallic term for those gory American-style reconstructions of crimes and accidents which festoon *le prime time*.

So it is natural that a surge of jubilation swept the country when the six little girls of the Chancel school were extracted with split-second timing. The satisfying denouement, with its swift execution of Schmitt — no messing around — was a triumph. "Joy" was the first word that came to the mind of the normally circumspect Edouard Balladur, the prime minister, whose authority has enjoyed a huge boost from the affair. "The hearts of the whole of France beat in unison," he said.

Comparisons with America, the inevitable touchstone for everything in a defensive France, are ubiquitous. It has escaped nobody's attention that the police RAID unit has shown a thing or two to the American SWAT teams upon which it is modelled, down to the choice of a flamboyant acronym. Bill Clinton could be found in one front-page cartoon yesterday, telling Charles Pasqua, the interior minister and police chief, that he would call him in for the next Waco.

The siege of Neully showed the French system, with its centralised, paternalistic state, at its best. It helped that Schmitt chose the posh home district of ministers and mandarins, but much the same would have happened elsewhere. Ministers put everything aside to direct the operation around the clock. One of them, Nicholas Sarkozy, who is the Gaullist budget minister, a government spokesman and the mayor of Neully, put his life on the line to spend hours talking to Schmitt. Authority and responsibility for the operation went straight to the top, so when, for example, the negotiators needed millions in small notes, it was a matter of a phone call to the Banque de France to have them delivered. Then there was the cooperation of the media, which withheld some information and avoided excessive drama. In the knowledge that Schmitt was obsessed with his celebrity and was listening to the radio.

Best of all for national pride was the bravery of Laurence Dreyfus and Evelyn Lambert, the teacher and the fire brigade doctor. Aged 30 and 25 and both in their first months of professional life, they stand for a quiet devotion and sense of public service, which survives in France though all too often eclipsed of late by the image of bloody-minded selfishness among the farmers, lorry drivers and other tribes. France's state-run nursery schools are full of Laurence Dreyfuses, and the emergency services operate with an efficiency that many countries would envy. On top of that, the pair gave a quiet demonstration of how bravery and determination can be compatible with old-fashioned femininity. In the absence of a gender police in France, no one is analysing, as they would in America, whether Mmes Dreyfus and Lambert are adequate "role models".

Obviously the mistake of a micro-second, the time for Schmitt to reach the detonator before the Beretta bullets hit him, would just as swiftly have tipped the country into a bout of mourning and recrimination. But still rather than luck made sure it did not. The siege was a lesson for the French that when they get their act together they need no lessons from abroad. And Neully was a nice put-down to that old quip, that the French rule for decision-making is "It works fine in practice, but will it work in theory?"

Lynne Truss is on holiday.



MY LEADERSHIP QUALITIES ARE NOT IN QUESTION

South Sea sacrilege

Why cannot people leave things alone? And in this case I do mean things. Indeed, I mean some of the most remarkable things in the world, things not only unique, but things which once seen can never be forgotten. And I mean that too, literally; no one who has seen these things, as I have, will ever be able to forget them, not that anyone who has seen them would want to.

For what I am talking about is Easter Island, and the familiar but incomprehensible statues which strew this tiny scrap of land — the most remote inhabited ground anywhere in the world. I visited Easter Island in 1989, and as I walked and climbed among those figures, so silent yet so eloquent, I tried to understand, as everyone who sees them tries, who the people were who made the figures. In what language they talked to each other, what the figures represent (the faces are all the same), how they were hewn and shaped, by what means they were transported throughout the island, what unfathomable catastrophe caused the islanders one day to throw down all the statues they had built up with such effort and pain, and — the final, echoing, unanswerable question — what does it all mean?

It is important, for what follows, to remember that none of these questions has ever been answered. The island is strewn with guesses, but nothing more substantial, and every inch of it has been studied in the forlorn hope that it will one day give up its secrets. (Wooden boards were found, carved with an ideographic script, but these were too few to decipher, though many a guess has been made; there are petroglyphs, too, throughout the island, but no one even knows whether these are words or art.) The point, then, is that barring miracles no more enlightenment can ever be expected.

So why my plea for Easter Island to be left alone with its secrets and the harmless tourists who come to see it? Because, as those of you who have followed my reports on Easter Island's fortunes will know, the last news I had, and passed on, was bad; possibly very bad. I reported it in April last year; the Chilean government (Easter Island is a Chilean dependency) had given permission for some Japanese to dig out some of the figures which, over the centuries since the great catastrophe, have embedded themselves in the earth.

Must men go to the ends of the earth and destroy the centuries-old mystery of a sacred place, just to make a vulgar film?

Can you think of anything less fitting than that those figures should be disturbed from their eternal rest by a crew of Japanese grave-robbers? Nor did they want a single figure to examine; they wanted to re-erect one of the *ahus* (the great, sweeping plinths) and put back a row of *moai* (the figures themselves) on the *ahu*.

Now, a year after the bad news, I have had a letter from the correspondent who keeps me informed. I can best describe what has happened by quoting the correspondent:

The work of reconstruction at the Ahu Tongariki is progressing. . . . The work is being carried out under the supervision of a team of Chilean archaeologists — the Japanese . . . have diplomatically left . . . The work is being done in a strictly scientific manner. . . . The islanders have become resigned to it. . . . It is hoped that the Ahu Tongariki will be the last site to be restored.

That sounds reassuring, does it not? It should not have been done, but it seems that it has been done with the least sacrilege. The Chilean authorities cannot be applauded, but at least there is no serious reason to denounce them.

Oh, no? Listen to this:

The former objections to this work have been largely overshadowed by a greater impact on the island — the arrival of hundreds of technicians and actors and a great amount of equipment for the making of a film by Warner Brothers. . . . the film is now providing employment for hundreds of islanders. . . . and bringing enormous riches to the population; a visit to the island is at present a painful experience. Hundreds of people are swarming over the petroglyphs at Orongo, inside the Ana Kai Tangai cave, on the slopes of Rano Raraku and elsewhere; there are miles of electric cable, generators, scaffolding, air-conditioned trailers, portable kitchens and toilets. A motor road has been permitted. . . . among the fallen *moai* on the slope of Rano Raraku right up to the quarry; mountains of non-biodegradable garbage and liner are everywhere. . . . A factory has been

established. . . creating many dozens of replicas made of styrofoam and fibreglass, which have been set up all over the island. . . . Villages have been built with . . . incongruously . . . conical African straw huts. . . . the film . . . will depict a strange Easter Island, with cannibalism, an invasion of huge rats, a ridiculous love story, a volcanic eruption that blows the heads off the *moai* statues of broodmen and other nonsense. . . . a nasty and sacrilegious picture. . . .

I wish I could believe in damnation — the real thing, not just the swearword. How could permission have been given to such villainy? I am assuming that the authority came from the Chilean government; if not, the Chilean government certainly had the power to impose a veto. Why did it not do so?

I shall tell you why, because even in the Chilean alphabet, B follows A, and C follows B, and D follows C, and — well, you can work out the rest with no great difficulty. When permission was given to disturb the centuries-old sleep of the mighty *moai*, to say nothing of the even more mighty *ahus*, the permission had no better foundation than that a gaggle of Japanese archaeologists wanted to play Easter Islanders. But when the blow fell, the island was — it is the only word — wounded.

It is true that the tourists who come to Easter Island are numerous, and few of them are profoundly versed in archaeology, but even the shallowest, the moment they see what they have to come to see, are struck dumb with awe, and the awe is enough to make sure that the island is visited in a proper frame of mind, so the visitors do not try to chip a fragment off one of the *moai*, or carve their initials in another. But that disturbance of the silent giants, which had lain where they had fallen, and lain there, moreover, for many, many centuries, shifted the balance, the silence and the very meaning, and in that instant the island was made vulnerable: hence the wound.

Leave well alone. Did no one in Chilean authority murmur those words when the idea of disturbing the mighty figures arose? Evidently not. But because no one said those words and acted upon them the first time, it was easier to forget them when the next, and much greater, permission was asked and granted. For all I know, at this moment someone has just given permission for all the figures to be dug out of the ground and sold round the world to improve the Chilean balance of payments.

But it is not necessary to go as far round the mulberry-bush as I have just done. Why, when the idea was broached — the idea of digging out the figures to make the place really tidy — was it not immediately thought an offence to god and man and whoever carved and raised and smashed the figures? Where is reverence? Where is belief? Where is feeling? Where is the past? Where is even an understanding that there is such a thing as the past? Assuredly, nowhere near the official who was asked to give permission to make a film on Easter Island, and a film, moreover, that spits upon the past and — worse — knows not awe.

The film-makers have promised to put everything back where it was; it is said that they have guaranteed to do so, and even put up a sum of money to make sure that promise will be fulfilled. They say that they will remove all their equipment, re-grass the roads and tracks, destroy all the hideous plastic *moai*, etc. But that promise in itself shows the naïveté of the entire operation. The film-makers believe, because in a film it is possible to do things that cannot be done in the real world, that the islanders will be the same, just because the tracks have been re-grassed and the film-makers have taken their garbage with them. But the islanders cannot live in a film; they must live in the real world, and that real world can never now be the same as when it was their age-old, quiet, awe-filled existence.

But there is a terrible trap before the feet of the islanders: the film people brought much money off to the island, which must be beneficial, though not for long, to their simple economy. And the film may stimulate much-needed tourism after its release. But the invaders brought other delights: heavy drinking, possibly drugs, perhaps even worse. What shall it profit Easter Island, if it ceases to be what has been since those statues were new-made?

Don't knock Norman

The Chancellor is a bold innovator, says Woodrow Wyatt

In the onslaught on the prime minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reason has fled in the face of hysterical lynch mobs drinking at polluted fountains of distortion and inaccuracy. Kenneth Clarke said on Sunday, "I am sure Mr Major will retain the leadership for many years to come." He confessed his hope, which most able politicians harbour, that one day he might himself be prime minister. This was promptly construed in the media as his firm bid to replace Mr Major. The prime minister — repeatedly described, even in these pages, as a failed, weak and useless leader — is held to be surrounded by Doubting Thomases.

When Mr Lamont became Chancellor in 1990, headline inflation nudged 11 per cent; it is now comfortably below 2 per cent. He was the first Chancellor seriously to dare the wrath of the mortgagees who were increasing public debt. He capped their tax relief at the 25 per cent tax band, and later at 20 per cent. Saddled with the burden of many extra millions promised during the Tory party leadership contest to alleviate the community charge, he found an ingenious solution. He put VAT up to 17.5 per cent, cutting the community charge by £140 a head. He has reduced corporation tax to 33 per cent, the lowest in the EC and G7 countries, giving a fillip to business. From small family businesses he has removed the blight of inheritance tax, which previously caused many to break up. And the steady drive to the 20 per cent starting-band for income tax for all continues.

In 1993 he began a three-year course of reducing the national deficit from the £50 billion bequeathed by recession. There were yells of rage at one element of the package — VAT on domestic fuel — despite the promise that those on the lowest incomes will receive extra benefit. He has stimulated exports by extending credit guarantees and lowering the premiums to the EC and G7 average. To make more available for capital spending, he has held back public-sector salaries to increases of 1.5 per cent. He inherited a shrinking economy; it is now growing. He is relieving public sector borrowing by allowing injections of private sector money, such as the Channel tunnel rail link with London and the Heathrow express from Paddington. Also he has made available to housing associations £750 million to buy empty properties to help the housing market and to house the homeless.

Norman Lamont has moved the annual Budget setting taxes to late November or early December to unify it with the autumn spending statement. This means that ministers know in July what the total available is, which cannot be exceeded, and it is for them to argue from July to October over who gets what. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Major took us into the ERM at the wrong rate. This may have helped reduced inflation, but the bubble had to burst. It was the duty of Messrs Major, Lamont and the government to the EC to honour their promise to stay in the ERM, but after raising interest rates three times on September 16, it was obvious that they couldn't.

Mr Lamont correctly chose not to devalue within the ERM, as unhappy Spain has had to three times, but to let the pound find its own value. Hence the great edge over our main competitors, resulting in a spurt to exports all round, without inflation from higher import costs becoming a danger. Mr Lamont is determined to keep that in the range of 1-4 per cent. Clearly we will not rejoin the ERM in this parliament, if ever.

I have known every Chancellor since the war. I cannot recall one who has made so many valuable, lasting reforms in so short a time despite virulent personal attacks and demands for his head. John Major, who has been involved in every step, would really be a weak leader if he handed it to the mob. Not saying Strafford from the scaffold did not save Charles I from execution. The parallel is exact.

Instant honours

FRANCE is swaggering after its spectacular success against the nursery gunman, and is delighted by the immediate award of the *Légion d'Honneur* to Laurence Dreyfus, the school teacher who refused to leave her pupils.

Such spontaneity is in marked contrast to the leaden-footed British honours system and — on a day a British woman stood on the summit of Everest for the first time — has inevitably drawn calls for a similar honour to be introduced. Lord Richard, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, says there should be a facility for bestowing honours on the spur of the moment. "The flaw is that we're not able to do so immediately at the moment," he says.

True, Sir Francis Chichester was knighted almost immediately on his return from sailing single-handed around the world in 1967. But this it appears, was a rare exception which does not augur terribly well for our Everest heroine, Rebecca Stephens. Welcoming parties there

will be, but an immediate honour looks unlikely — unless, that is, you count a probable invitation to become a full member of the Alpine Club. David Williamson, co-editor of Deben's Peerage, maintains that honours should remain very hard to come by. "The more there are, the more common it makes them," he says. "And the fact that she is a woman should not necessarily make her a more worthy candidate. That could smack of sexism."

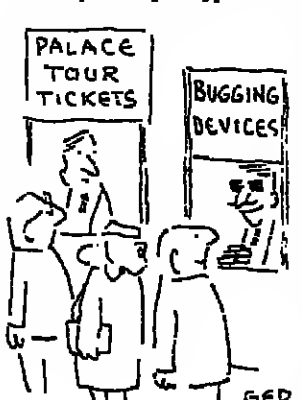
Cheap at the price

TOMORROW, three months before the Queen begins charging tourists £8 to visit Buckingham Palace, she will visit the country seat of a man whose former town house is well known to Her Majesty. Normanby Hall in Scunthorpe was home to the first Duke of Buckingham, who built Buckingham House in 1703 and whose son, 59 years later, sold on the desirable development to the royal family for £21,000.

The sale was probably one of the luckiest in the royal family's history, says Neil Jacques, Normanby's manager. "The Buckingham should not have sold it but it was impossible to predict how property values would rise."

Wrong type

SO ARE the latest batch of royal tapes real or fakes? Gary Murray, a private investigator who worked freelance for MI5 and MI6 from 1978 to 1983 and is shortly to publish his experiences in *Enemies of the State*, is unequivocal: fakes. "There are no tapes and the transcripts are just typed out."



In Clark's shoes

NOBODY is monitoring the current newspaper scandalisation and imminent publication of Alan Clark's diaries more closely than Sir Nicholas Henderson, whose own attempts to publish his memoirs have been stalled for the past four years.

Opposite wings

ON THURSDAY, the Haymarket Theatre in London's



DIARY

Watching Clark fly in the face of the Radcliffe Rules, formulated in 1976 to control the memoirs of ministers and civil servants, has made Henderson contemplate the impossible: proceeding without the official go-ahead from the Cabinet and Foreign Office.

Henderson, British ambassador to Washington at the time of the Falklands war, feels he has been "discriminated against under the rules. My memoirs are the model of discretion compared with Alan Clark's. I owe loyalty to the Foreign Office but I am reaching the end of my tether. Douglas Hurd said last October he was having a look at them but I still have not heard anything."

West End will provide the stage for Sir Ronald Millar's party to celebrate the publication of his memoirs *A View from the Wings*. More than 200 of the great and good are expected, including the prime minister, who has "promised to do all he can to come".

The same, however, cannot be said of Baroness Thatcher, for whom Millar worked so memorably. Millar says: "I got a very nice letter saying that she had a foundation meeting and a lunch, and that she was sorry but she could not make it. Last time we met she was a little taken aback by my working for John, but I'm sure her refusal has got nothing to do with the fact that John is coming."

Either that, or the lady's not for spurning.

Staff at The Independent have remained calm after the news that Carlo de Benedetti, publisher of La Repubblica, which owns an 18.6 per cent stake in their paper, has admitted that his firm paid bribes to win public sector contracts. After all, says one, "it's been a lot worse. Some of Benedetti's shares used to be owned by Robert Maxwell."



Partners on stage and off

The critical acclaim for Tom Stoppard's first stage play since 1986, appears to have spurred him on. In between sorties to the National Theatre to cast an eye over Trevor Nunn's production of *Armadillo*, which stars Felicity Kendal, he has been plotting his next theatrical venture. Stoppard is adapting for the stage his radio play *In the Native State*, a romantic tale of the dying days of the Raj.



Partners on stage and off

Whether she will play Flora Crewe again has yet to be decided. "There's no secret about Tom adapting the play, but it's too early for us to say whether it will be staged here. We would be talking about next year," says a spokesman. Can the audience wait?



Captain Edward Musto, R.M., was in attendance.

Mrs Julian Tomkins was in attendance.

Exhibitions: E R Booty, Menklo
 ombe Junior School; A J Cree, Po-
 rke; R Q Lawrence, Durleston Court;
 Lockhart-Smith, Kings Bruto
 Junior School, Hazlegrave; A
 McIntosh, Dail Malthous;
 Southwell/School, Shorne Schoo
 International Study Centre.
 Form Exhibitions: P A Karib
 emsteads School, Nakuru, Kenya;
 pencer, St John's College, Southsea;
 C Gibbs, The Gryphon School,
 borme; S J Harris-Bass, Aldenham
 School, Elstree.

A close shave: Anthony Smitherman puts the finishing touches to a pair of bears hewn from a 150-year-old oak felled by the great storm of 1987 in Lamberhurst, Kent. The 1½ ton sculpture, now for sale, is one of a series created from storm-damaged timber

£14,000, and 2/5ths of the residue to the RSPCA, and 1/5th of the residue each to the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, National Anti Vivisection Society and the RSPB.

Appointments

The Rev David Picton, Vicar, Did Basing, to be also Rural Dean of Basingstoke (Winchester).
The Rev John Randall, Vicar, St Oswald's, New Bilton, Rugby (Coventry) to be also an Honorary Canon of Coventry Cathedral.

wards
vic: Joanna Webb, Cranford House:

tley Int Corps, P Booth QARANC,
 okes RANC, G Bull, R G auros
 slan, N Burrigde RE, E L Byrn
 , C G H Cary RRW, S J H Chitnan
 P A Ciewa R Signals, P J Close RRW
 M Cunningham QARANC, J
 aldson PARA, D Edson RANC, A
 unt Scots Yeo, I R Gumm RRW, M
 n RE P S Houlton I M T

pianist and composer, Cambes-Bains, 1909; Gustav Mahler, composer and conductor, Vienna, 1911.

The United Free Church of Scotland was formed, 1843.

Shields, and Lucy, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs Tinsley Lovel, of Holywell Hall, Durham.

Univer

Marriage

**Mr C. Pearman
and Mrs J.R. Hack**
The marriage has recently taken place between Clive Pearman and Adrienne Hack.

December: Sir Adrian Cadbury, Chancellor of the University of Aston; Mr David Tweedie, Visiting Professor in International Centre for Research in Accounting.

former MP (Doctor of Science); Margaret Hodge, former leader of Islington council (Doctor of Civil Law); Prebendary Dr Chad Varah, founder of the Samaritans (Doctor of Science).

RAF Club Dining Society
Mrs Barbara Mills, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, was the guest of honour at a dinner of the

Lord High Commissioner
Lord Macfarlane of Bearsden, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Lady Macfarlane gave a dinner last night at the

PARKER - On May 12th, to Fiona (née Stuart) and Simon, a son, William James Carson, a brother for Harriet.

SANDBERG - On 15th May, to Camilla (née Forrester) and Neil, a son, Thomas

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flowers only please
donations towards
for Cobham Church
Solomon Funeral D
19 Darnley
Gravesend, Kent DA

suddenly on Saturday May 15th 1993. Gordon Mackinnon M.A.I.L.S. Beloved husband of Edith of 18 Westholme Terrace, Aberdeen. Dear father of Diana, Patricia, Fiona and Susan. Service at Craigmackenzie Parish

St Edward's Church, St Edward's Passage (off Kings Road) Cambridge on Thursday May 20th at 2.30. Any donations for The Criminal Nurses may be sent c/o Brookfields Hospital, 1 Road, Cambridge.

A service for
living for the life of
Frank Everson. Past
of the Worstful
of Painter-
will be held in St
partidothe, Gerlick
London EC4, on
7th June at 2.15pm.

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OBITUARIES

AIR VICE-MARSHAL CYRIL KAY



Air Vice-Marshal Cyril Kay, CB, CBE, DFC, Chief of Air Staff of the Royal New Zealand Air Force, 1956-58, died on April 29 aged 90. He was born in Auckland on June 25, 1902.

BESIDES rising to the top of his profession in New Zealand, Cyril Kay will be remembered for his wartime command of No 75 squadron, the first New Zealand squadron to take part in bombing operations over Germany.

The establishment of the squadron came about almost by accident. In 1939 Kay had come to Britain from New Zealand to take delivery of a number of Wellington bombers for the recently-formed RNZAF. However, when war broke out, a desperately pressed British government asked if, instead, the New Zealanders would consent to establish their bomber squadron in England. Thus, in 1940, No 75 (New Zealand) Squadron came into being, based at Feltham, Norfolk.

Kay commanded the squadron on some of Bomber Command's early attempts to launch a meaningful strategic air offensive against Germany. Equipped as it was with the Barnes Wallis-designed Wellington, of famously robust geodetic construction, No 75 was in a better position both to inflict and survive damage than those RAF squadrons which were still flying the hopelessly

obsolete Hampden and Blenheim bombers.

Under Kay, No 75 gained its place in Bomber Command annals for the VC won by one of its sergeant pilots, Jimmy Ward, on the night of July 7, 1941, while bombing Münster. With cool bravery Ward climbed out onto the wing of his Wellington to extinguish a fire which had been started in the starboard engine by a burst of tracer from a German fighter. It was one of the most extraordinary VCs of the war. Kay himself won the DFC for his leadership of the squadron.

"Cyrus" (as he was generally known) Kay was already a flier of tremendous experience by the time war broke out. He had originally come to Britain to join the RAF in 1926. He soon established himself as a pilot of great nerve and skill, and like Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle (who also died this month) he took part in the 1929 Hendon air display.

In the following year, with a fellow New Zealander, Harold Piper, he asked for extended leave to try to break the time Bert Hinkler had set for the England-Australia flight in 1928. In the event their choice of aircraft, a Desouner Mark II, proved unequal to the torrid climate they encountered en route. And they never came near equalling Hinkler's solo effort of 15½ days, thanks to a catalogue of breakdowns and forced

landings. In 1931 Kay left the RAF and was involved in a number of aeronautical ventures over the next few years.

He took an advanced gliding qualification in Germany; he demonstrated a New Zealand-made autogiro in Europe; and he took part in the 1934 Melbourne Centenary air race, coming in fifth in a Dragon Rapide with Jim Hewitt, a fellow New Zealander. He and Hewitt continued on over the Tasman sea to complete the first direct England-New Zealand flight.

When the Royal New Zealand Air Force was established in 1935 Kay joined it, and over the next few years was closely connected in its development. As such he was involved in the events which saw him flying, once again, with the RAF from 1940. After relinquishing command of No 75 he went to 8 Group for a short period before returning to New Zealand.

In the postwar period he returned to this country on a number of occasions, in 1946 to attend the Imperial Defence College and in the 1950s as AOC HQ London. His progress to the top of the RNZAF was a swift one. In retirement he enjoyed golf and in 1964 published his memoirs, *The Restless Sky*.

He leaves his widow, Florence, whom he had married at the RAF church, St Clement Danes, in the Strand, in 1932, and two daughters.

CDR ANTHONY COBHAM

Commander Anthony John Cobham, GC, MBE, died on May 14 aged 83. He was born on October 10, 1909.

ANTHONY Cobham was serving as a midshipman in the cruiser HMS Devonshire in 1929 when he won the Empire Gallantry Medal which was later exchanged for a George Cross. On July 30, 1929, Devonshire — one of a new class of heavy cruiser which had been completed earlier that year — was carrying out trial firings of her eight-inch main armament, all four twin turrets shooting simultaneously. At the first salvo there was an explosion which blew off the roof of one of the turrets killing or injuring most of its crew. With one of the ship's able seamen, George Niven, Cobham was for the scene of the disaster with stretcher parties and, at the same time, ordered fire hoses to be rigged.

Cobham and Niven went unhesitatingly into the wrecked turret, in spite of the fact that cordite fires were still burning fiercely, giving off clouds of choking smoke. They carried out injured men to safety and Cobham then

directed hoses onto the blaze which was gradually brought under control. He and Niven suffered severely from the effects of the cordite smoke, though neither of them realised it until afterwards.

Both men were awarded the EGM, gazetted in 1930, and when in March 1942 Cobham was invited to an investiture at Buckingham Palace to have his medal exchanged for a George Cross. Niven was flown to London from a shore base in the Western Isles so that they could receive their GCs on the same occasion.

Between the wars Cobham was one of the pioneers of expedition training and explored some of the remotest, barely-known islands of the West Indies in a whaler. Fifty years later he was fascinated to re-visit one of them, Peñon de St Vincent, by then a holiday resort, after being invited to do so by its proprietor, who had been enthralled by reading Cobham's log of his first visit there.

After retiring from the Royal Navy in 1955 Cobham was, for some years, a schoolmaster in Fareham. He leaves his widow, Mollie, two sons and a daughter.

MAURICE FARQUHARSON

Maurice Farquharson, CBE, MAC, Secretary of the BBC, 1957-63, died on May 14 aged 94. He was born in Southampton on March 29, 1899.

WHEN Hugh Carlsson Greene became director-general of the BBC in 1960, he began a radical process of modernising it, which of course included a clearing out of many old guard senior members of staff. At first sight, an obvious candidate to go was Maurice Farquharson, the impeccably dressed, white-haired head of secretariat of the BBC, who was already 60 years of age. Farquharson was, however, clearly highly efficient and Greene hesitated, influenced by the wisdom of his chief assistant, Oliver Whitley, who emphasised how effective Farquharson had been in organising the BBC's earlier evidence to the Beveridge Committee of 1949.

The BBC was to be handsomely rewarded, because it was largely owing to the way in which Farquharson personally marshalled the BBC's presentation of evidence to the Pilkington Committee on Broadcasting, which made its report in June 1962, that that committee gave the BBC such a clean bill of health.

Maurice Gordon Farqu-

harson was educated at Westminster School, where he was a King's Scholar. He enlisted in the Grenadier Guards in 1917 and joined Lord Gort's 1st Battalion of the regiment as a sergeant in France in the autumn of 1918. He was just in time to win the Military Cross leading part of No 2 Company of the battalion in some of the last battles of the first world war, as when in October General Torquill Matheson's Guards Division pressed hard on retreating German troops and recaptured the linen town of Solesmes, east of Cambrai, after four years of German occupation.

After the war Farquharson went up to Christ Church, Oxford, and then to teach French at Bedales School. He left there to become an actor, working for the Old Vic and the Northampton Repertory Company and having parts in several radio plays on the BBC.

Farquharson stopped acting to become the assistant secretary of the National Council of Social Service, a job that involved him in much letter-writing. He also served on a committee of the Carnegie Trust, which administered dramatic and musical festivals in small towns and villages in

England and Wales. In 1935 he was taken on by the BBC as an assistant in the Empire Service. But Stephen Tallents, who was then the BBC's controller of public relations, soon brought Farquharson over to his division of the BBC to be head of its information department. By 1937 he had risen to be director of home intelligence and was responsible for home intelligence under Oliver Whitley; listener research under Bob Silvey; and programme correspondence under Jim Thornton.

By 1942 he had become director of secretariat, with Jim Thornton as his deputy. And it was in that job that Farquharson made his reputation as a minuter and organiser, which included setting up the first BBC duty office and generally coordinating various BBC committees: fidgety work at which he was not only painstaking but both sensitive and sensible.

Farquharson held this post all the way through the reconstruction and expansion of the BBC after the war. By 1950 he had been redesignated head of secretariat, and appointed OBE in 1951. From 1953, and for the next ten years, Farquharson was secretary to the BBC's board of management and also head of secre-

tariat, initially with Richmond Postgate (brother of Raymond) as assistant head. In 1957 he became in addition secretary to the board of governors and, therefore, bore the proud title of Secretary of the BBC. He retired in 1963 and was advanced to CBE. Farquharson was one of the key people who, regardless of changes higher up or lower



THORKILD JACOBSEN

Professor Thorkild Jacobsen, formerly Professor of Assyriology at the University of Chicago and at Harvard University, died on May 2 aged 88. He was born in Copenhagen on June 7, 1904.

THORKILD Jacobsen arrived at the Oriental Institute in Chicago, having just completed an MA in Assyriology, at an opportune time. In 1927 the institute was embarking on the greatest period of archaeological discovery of this century. Despite the Depression, American, British, German and French archaeologists were mounting impressive campaigns, mainly in Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, and Palestine. By 1930 Jacobsen found himself in the field with the British archaeologist Seton Lloyd and the Dutch archaeologist and art historian Henri Frankfort.

Jacobsen excavated at important sites in Iraq, including Tell Asmar, Khafajeh, Ischaly, and Khorsabad, and in traditional style dangled from a cliff to copy an inscription from an aqueduct at Jerwan. This was not only the most productive but also the most romantic period of archaeological work in Iraq during which time archaeologists enjoyed the privileges of colonial rule and employed teams of hundreds of local workers.

As Jacobsen himself explained, these were formative years when stratigraphy and pottery sequences were being developed, and when archaeological training consisted of a year's course of lectures for one hour a week.

Although he actually wrote his PhD on a Syriac commentary to the Book of Job, Jacobsen soon began to make his mark as a Sumerologist under the guidance of the great German scholar (and Nazi sympathiser) at the Oriental Institute, Arno Poebel. Like archaeology, Sumerology was a fledgling science. At that time hardly a single tablet of a Sumerian literary text was known. Jacobsen's own translations of Sumerian literature were influenced by Poebel's strict adherence to grammar, as well as by the current linguistics of Otto Jespersen. This evolved into his own profound analysis of Sumerian grammar, which he was continually refining until his death.

Jacobsen's publication in 1939 of *The Sumerian King List* set new standards. His interests in ancient society were not isolated from the events of his own world. The

seminal article, "The Assumed Conflict between the Sumerians and Semites in Early Mesopotamia," demolished the theory that Mesopotamia was a racial battleground between Semites and Sumerians; here Jacobsen was, admittedly, responding to rising anti-Semitism and racism in Nazi Germany. Similarly, his later article, "Primitive Democracy in Ancient Mesopotamia" (1943) and "Early Political Development in Mesopotamia," now emerge as a response to an East-West doctrinal dispute between scholars, who saw Mesopotamia as governed by capitalism and private ownership on the one hand, or state control and centralised authority on the other.

After the second world war, Jacobsen used his position as Director of the Oriental Institute and Dean of Humanities to gather up the best Assyriologists of the day, mostly refugees from Nazi Germany, to revitalise the important Chicago Assyrian Dictionary Project. Among these scholars were A. Leo Oppenheim, Hans Güterbock, and Benno Landsberger. Landsberger's contributions to Akkadian and Sumerian lexicography helped shape Jacobsen's unique grasp of the nuance and subtleties of Sumerian vocabulary.

The image of two mature scholars, Landsberger and Jacobsen, meeting every week to read cuneiform texts together reflects the sense of discovery and urgency which Jacobsen's reminiscences invoked. It was this vision of the importance of the work which

prompted Jacobsen finally to leave the Oriental Institute in 1963 for Harvard, when he became troubled by what he perceived as lack of accuracy in the first volumes of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary.

It was after the death of Jacobsen's first wife, Rignor, that he turned to work on the love poetry of Innana and Dumuzi, which eventually culminated in two major volumes of translation and analyses of Sumerian literature, *The Treasures of Darkness* (1976) and *The Hymns that once...* (1987). Not all of his translations are accepted by all Sumerologists. Jacobsen has been seen as reading too much of Rudolph Otto's "numinosity" into Sumerian religion, and by associating Sumerian gods too closely with natural phenomena; too many "date clusters" and too many "rising sap" in etymologising the names of his Sumerian gods. Nevertheless, his translations are remarkably subtle.

Tragedy continued to follow him, as his second wife, Joanne, died after they had moved to Cambridge, Mass. Fortunately, Jacobsen found both contentment and family when he married Kathrynne Hadley, becoming — for the first time at the age of 62 — a father (of four young stepdaughters).

Most of all, Thorkild Jacobsen was humane and inspiring, and a brilliant teacher. When he read his translations of Sumerian poetry aloud, his voice conjured up images of the Sumerian ruler. Gudaea himself, reading from his own poems.



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Fund growth puts a sparkle in half-time results from M&G

BY SARAH BAGNALL

A STRONG growth in funds helped M&G to report a healthy rise in interim profits. The advance was fuelled by the strong growth in the stock market, although much of the gain was due to the fund-management group outperforming the market.

The 14 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £22.8 million was primarily the result of "the sparkling performance of the funds under management", said Paddy Linaker, group managing director. These funds rose by £2.4 billion to £11 billion, with those specialising in income and recovery doing particularly well.

A £100 investment in M&G's two leading unit trusts, the Recovery and Dividend funds, would have risen to £134 and £130 respectively in the six months to end-March.

The shares gained 3p to 790p on the news that the interim dividend had been lifted 1p to 10p. Mr Linaker said the final dividend would not be less than last year's 11p. "In fact, we hope we'll be able to increase the final dividend a bit," he said.

Looking forward, Mr Linaker said he was "quite optimistic", despite the various problems prompted by a forever changing regulatory system and difficult economies in Europe. He urged disquiet

Europe. He voiced disquiet over the Office of Fair Trading's recent recommendation that independent financial advisers disclose commissions payable at the point of sale. "We don't want to see the going get any tougher for the IFA [independent financial advisers] market without similar moves being made in the



Optimistic despite regulatory changes: Paddy Linaker hopes to be able to increase M&G's final dividend

direct sales-force market. I think the IFA market needs to be preserved," he said.

M&G was also helped by Britain's withdrawal from the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM), which prompted a shift in investor confidence. Sales of unit trusts totalled £232 million in the six months

to March 31, compared with £137 million last time. And while redemptions were up at £228 million, the overall result was a return to a net sales position. In the last six months, the group recorded net sales of £4 million, compared with net redemptions of £64 million in the six months

to end-September, and net redemptions of £45 million in the preceding six months. However, redemptions tend to rise near the end of the financial year as people sell their unit-trust holdings to fulfil their tax-free capital gains.

David Morgan, managing director of M&G Investment Management, will take over from Mr Linaker as group managing director next summer. Mr Morgan was yesterday appointed deputy group managing director.

Tempos' page 25

EGIT firms unaffected by strikes in Germany

BY COLIN NARBROUGH

THE bulk of companies in which the London-listed East German Investment Trust (EGIT) has invested are unaffected by the pay dispute that has prompted strikes in eastern Germany, says Olav zu Ermgassen, a trust director.

Replying to shareholder questions at EGIT's brief annual meeting, held at its Lombard Street offices, Herr zu Ermingassen, who heads the small merchant bank that manages the DM160 million trust, said pay settlements in the vast majority of EGIT's investee companies were between 5 and 9 per cent.

He said most of the EGIT companies were outside the metal and engineering sectors, which have been hit by strike action in support of demands for huge pay rises to bring east German wage levels up to those in west Germany by next April. Hopes of an early end to strikes in the engineering and steel sectors appeared yesterday to have faded.

EGIT, the biggest international investor in east Germany, has been the subject of highly critical attacks in the German press over its relationship with Treuhand, the privatisation agency. But institutional shareholders, who dominate the share register, said they were wholly confident in the management of the trust.

While contented with the trust's progress, Rudolf Escherich, the EGIT chairman, said the economy of east Germany was not as good as the board had expected three years ago.

Pilkington wins \$100m deal with Chrysler

PILKINGTON, the glass manufacturer, has secured a five-year supply deal with Chrysler, the American carmaker, with an estimated value of \$100 million. Libbey-Owens-Ford, Pilkington's US subsidiary, developed Galaxsee solar privacy glass in 90 days to meet specific demands for so-called "behind the driver" windows in pick-up trucks and also for sun roofs.

Galaxsee blocks out 90 per cent of the sun's infrared and ultra violet rays, keeping vehicles cooler and preventing discolouration of a car's interior. Pilkington said that it is expecting demand from European motor manufacturers as well. Galaxsee is produced at its plant at Rossford, near Toledo in Ohio.

ADT financing move

ADT, the car auctions and security systems company, expects to outline refinancing proposals to shareholders in the second quarter of this financial year. ADT said it was at an advanced stage of discussions over refinancing and its 6 per cent convertible redeemable preference shares are expected to be presented for redemption in the second half of 1994. First-quarter operating income rose 11 per cent to \$45.9 million on net sales of \$330.4 million (\$318.9 million). But net income fell to \$26.2 million from \$42.4 million.

Berry Birch surges

BERRY Birch & Noble, the financial adviser and insurance broker, has shrugged off the recession to boost full-year pre-tax profits to £1.06 million from £815,624 last time. In the year to end-January, earnings per share rose to 12.8p from 10.1p, and the company said it was "maintaining that growth" in this financial year. The total dividend rises 66 per cent to 5.3p via a 3.3p final. Berry said it still wanted to expand nationwide, and the recent acquisition of a financial services company in Bristol was a small step towards that.

Acquisitions boost SEP

SEP Industrial Holdings, the USM-quoted engineering products roaker, has reported a 133 per cent rise in half time pre-tax profits to £883,000 (£378,000). Acquisitions contributed £397,000 at the operating level in the six months to end-March. The manufacturing division boosted profits from £87,000 to £234,000. Earnings per share were 1.2p (0.7p) and the interim dividend is 0.35p (0.3p). The directors intend to recommend an increased final dividend of at least 0.4p, making a total of 0.75p (0.65p).

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Platinum

RENTALS

Ship builders work on at Swan Hunter as their jobs slip away

By Ross Tiesman
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

WORKERS returned to their tasks at the Swan Hunter shipyard on Tyneside yesterday, aware that every screw tightened, every weld completed, brought the dole queues nearer.

A temporary agreement between the Ministry of Defence and receivers to the stricken Wallsend yard has provided a framework within which work on the three Type 23 frigates being fitted out can continue.

Prospects that the receivers can negotiate a new contract to complete the vessels look good. "That is the most desirable option," a defence ministry spokesman

said. But the 2,200 workers at the yard know that, at best, such a deal will simply assist a phased shutdown. The last of the frigates, HMS Richmond, is due for delivery in two years time. Unless a buyer is found for the yard, along with new orders, the first redundancies are likely within weeks.

Britain's shipbuilders are well used to contraction. Less than a decade ago, 22,000 were people employed in naval shipbuilding in the United Kingdom. Today, the number is less than half that by the end of the decade, according to industry executives, there will probably be only 5,000 to 6,000.

Causes for the cuts are not hard to find. The end of the cold war has combined

with improved shipbuilding techniques to cut the demand for warships and the number of man-hours needed to produce them.

For at least two years now, bosses of Britain's four warship yards have been warning that there is simply too little work to go round. Construction of surface warships was Swan Hunter's bread and butter work throughout the past decade. When Swan lost the competition to build the next batch of three Type 23 frigates to GEC's Yarrow yard on the Clyde last year, many in the industry questioned the Tyneside yard's ability to survive. The award last week of the £170 million contract to build a new helicopter carrier elsewhere sealed the yard's fate. It also

helped preserve jobs, and expertise, elsewhere.

The helicopter ship contract is novel for two reasons. It will be built by a consortium and it will be built to merchant ship standards, rather than the MoD's pernickery regulations.

The hull will be assembled on the Clyde by Kvaerner Govan, a Norwegian-owned merchant shipyard, which would otherwise have had to make 500 workers redundant when the welding work on its current order of four gas carriers ends in 1994.

Fitting out will be done at VSEL at Barrow-in-Furness, in Cumbria, Britain's core warship yard, which is building the four Trident submarines for Britain's next

generation sub-sea nuclear deterrent. The contract will secure 500 jobs at VSEL for 18 months, starting in 1996.

Britain's fourth warship yard, Vosper Thornycroft at Southampton, has prospered by specialising in plastic-hulled minehunters and by winning orders for smaller warships for overseas navies.

Managers at Swan Hunter, who acquired the yard in a management buyout from the now-defunct state-owned British Shipbuilders in 1986, tried their hardest to diversify. They, too, produced designs for small warships in an effort to win orders from abroad. They fought for ship refurbishment contracts. And they tried, without success, to gain access to European Community subsidies which help

European merchant shipyards compete with rivals in South Korea, Japan and elsewhere.

Given the extent of overcapacity in the industry and the lack of demand, it seems unlikely that Swan Hunter will find a buyer. VSEL made strenuous efforts to find someone to take on the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside before announcing its closure last year.

In the past, many men shed by the shipyards have found work in the North Sea oil industry, which provides employment for an estimated 150,000 workers. This time, that cushion may be missing. Exploration in British waters is being cut drastically in response to tax changes announced in the Budget.

Whitbread writes £595m off value of public houses

By Martin Waller
DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

THE sharp slide in the value of the traditional British public house has prompted a £595 million write-off in the worth of the licensed estate owned by Whitbread, one of Britain's biggest brewers.

Whitbread's annual figures for the year to February 27 also bear witness to the effect of vigorous price-cutting by rival brewers at the end of last year. That forced down the margins at which the company could sell its product to independent public houses and to the big supermarket chains.

Pre-tax profits were largely in line with market estimates at £251.2 million against £222.1 million last time, but at the trading level they were 2

per cent higher at £232.6 million. A final dividend of 13p makes a total of 17.75p (16.95p).

Sir Michael Angus, the chairman, said: "There's no doubt that the UK beer market is going to remain highly competitive. But the infamous 'green shoots' are doing their very best to burst into bud."

The group's property portfolio, including its public houses and restaurants, was revalued for the first time since 1989, resulting in the £595 million writedown, which trims book

values by 22 per cent. Peter Jarvis, the chief executive, said the previous valuation, which increased the worth of the assets by £980 million, was assessed at the top of the property market, while 60 per cent of the group's estate was in the south, where values fell most in the recession.

He thought the figures emerging from the latest revaluation would turn out to be the bottom of the market in terms of public house values. Whitbread is moving to limit such huge swings in property values by switching to a policy of revaluing 20 per cent of its estate each year in future.

The pre-tax line was deflated by a £8.6 million fall in profits from property disposals but flattered by the non-repetition of a £37 million exceptional item to cover bad debts last time.

Further losses on free-trade loans were minimal last year, the company said.

While the strongest performance came from the managed retail estate, where both sales and profits rose by 13 per cent, the brewing division had a mixed year.

There was heavy discounting by competitors, particularly in take-home trade, in which supermarkets were keen to offer cheap deals for Christmas.

The beer division as a whole witnessed a 1 per cent rise in turnover and a 4 per cent increase in profits. The performance of the public house partnerships business, which comprises the non-managed retail estate, was affected by the need to sell off 540 public houses and free another 1,000 from the tie to comply with the government's beer orders.

Stephen Dorrell, financial secretary to the Treasury said: "I hope that the Pep arrangements announced today will encourage more investors to consider investing in Peps."



Regular revaluation: Sir Michael Angus, left, and Peter Jarvis, will look at property values more often in future

Iran arrears halt ECGD credit cover

PAYMENT arrears amounting to billions of dollars, and rising, have forced Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) to suspend medium- and long-term credit cover to Iran, an important Middle East market for British firms (Colin Narbrough writes).

The suspension comes only two-and-a-half years after the ECGD renewed cover to Iran as part of the restoration of western economic ties with the oil-producing country after a ten-year break. Last year, Britain boosted exports to Iran by 10 per cent to £568 million, while imports were £154 million. An ECGD spokesman said: "The ECGD is simply coming into line with the other export credit agencies."

Further rise in retail sales indicates firm trend to CBI

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

RISE in retail sales appear to be firmly established, according to the Confederation of British Industry, whose latest distributive trades survey shows that in April, high street sales rose for the fourth month in succession.

Wholesaling performed particularly well in April, the survey shows, but orders placed across retailing, wholesaling and the motor industry are showing their strongest increase for nearly five years.

The survey, published today and taken among 15,000 retailing sector outlets, shows that retail sales volumes increased "significantly" year-on-year in April, in line with

retailers' expectations, and that sales across the sector were for the first time since September 1990 above average for the time of year.

The balance of companies — those reporting an increase set against those recording a fall — registering a rise in the volume of sales in April was 35 per cent, and sales are expected to increase further in May, with the balance up to 41 per cent. The volume of orders placed with suppliers jumped sharply in April from 13 to 31 per cent — the strongest increase in orders since November 1988. The volume of sales for the time of year also moved into a positive balance, of 6 per

cent, for the first time since May last year. Wholesaling was the strongest sector, with the balance of companies reporting an increase in sales up from 41 to 55 per cent, and expected to grow still further in May. Sales are well above levels considered normal for the time of year.

Wholesalers' orders with suppliers rose from a company balance of 19 to 58 per cent, but even so the level of stocks is now thought to be less than adequate to meet expected demand. Among motor traders, a balance of 2 per cent was considerably worse than expectations of a rise of 22 per cent.

Platinum responds to catalyst

By Colin Campbell
MINING CORRESPONDENT

PLATINUM demand for use in jewellery rose by 40,000 ounces to a record 1.51 million ounces in 1992, and the trend so far in 1993 has remained positive, according to Jeremy Coombes, author of Johnson Matthey's Platinum 1993 review.

Mr Coombes suggests that use of platinum in catalytic converters will increase this year as tighter anti-pollution legislation in Europe, affecting all new petrol engine cars, is implemented. This year also sees the first phase of tighter US federal emissions standards being applied, which should further underpin demand.

However, investment demand, which in 1992 fell by 160,000 ounces, or 39 per cent, to 255,000 ounces, "may be no more than moderate unless prices become volatile".

The review suggests that the platinum price will be well supported at \$350 an ounce, but that on fundamentals a



Bright future: David Davies of Johnson Matthey launching Platinum 93 yesterday

price above \$390 an ounce "may not be sustainable".

In 1992, for the third year running, supply at 3.82 million ounces (4.16 million) exceeded demand, which eased from 4.04 million to 3.8 million ounces. However, the 1992 surplus was a modest 20,000 ounces (120,000 ounces surplus in 1991). Last

year, supplies fell from both South Africa and Russia, the world's largest producers of platinum group metals.

"There must be a danger [in 1993] that elements of the Russian government... might be tempted to make panic sales of platinum group metals from reserves to obtain foreign currency," Mr Coombes says.

Industrial demand, hurt by the recession, fell 9 per cent, with the chemical, electrical and glass industries all showing falls. Japanese demand proved surprisingly resilient, and Swiss watch production, which rose in 1992, will be further helped by the this year's launch of a platinum watch project. The field of industrial application that already embraces the use of platinum in cancer drugs, oxygen sensors and in spark plugs, will widen.

Mr Coombes concedes that

announcements about technical advances in catalytic converters — especially "substitution stories", have tended to frighten markets, and says reports of new palladium catalysts have done the most damage to platinum's price.

However, while the prospects for the wider use of palladium have improved, "we are confident that demand for platinum will continue to advance and that platinum will remain the dominant metal used for catalytic converters". Johnson Matthey, whose chairman is David Davies, says. The review notes that the South African platinum industry is suffering its lowest profit margins for ten years and says dealers are sure to remain on edge about possible supply disruptions due to political volatility there and in Russia.

Tempus, page 25

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RAE SUIT NO. 1571/5182 OF 1984.
KALASH R. GATTANI & ORS. PLAINTIFFS
KALASH R. GATTANI & ORS. DEFENDANTS
Mr. ARUN R. Gattani
Defendant No. 1 (2).
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C. Road, Churchgate, Bombay - 400 026.
AND
Last known residing address at
31, Middle Road, Denham, Uxbridge,
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From the gutter up, Russia privatisises out of chaos

Reporting from Moscow,
Ross Tieman discovers
Volvos and Mercedes on
the streets of a city where
the average worker's
wage is only £7 a month

In a long, long row they stand, eyes imploring: a loaf, two cucumbers, or a pair of shoes thrust towards passers-by. The vendors at this impromptu market behind Moscow's Kiev railway station are dour, their customers pasty-faced. But when a man produces sausage from a bag there is a flurry. Clamouring women surround him, fistfuls of debased roubles change hands.



Market economy: a southern trader sells his produce to those Muscovites who can afford his prices

On a bridge over the Moskva river a man sits in the centre of the road astride a small stool at the wing of a broken-down car. He calmly holds a spanner as battered vehicles roar by. Images of a city, and of a state, sliding fast from the second world into the third. In the first eight months of last year, industrial output here is reckoned to have fallen by 30 per cent.

Yet privatisation is proceeding. PlanEcon, the US think tank, reports that more than 46,000 enterprises have been sold and by the end of the year the majority of small firms are likely to be private. The economy was heavily skewed towards arms production. Many food and consumer-goods plants are abysmally old-fashioned. But adjustments are taking place.

The Lutch factory in the former closed city of Podolsk, on the outskirts of Moscow, was one of the first in Russia to become a joint stock company and be privatised. Lutch used to make nuclear power plants for satellites and the space programme. Despite the ramshackle appearance, it has sophisticated technical facilities and skilled employees. Today, its 1,500 staff work in joint-venture activities with four foreign companies. Products include torches and batteries made with an Italian partner, food processing equipment with a Swedish group and fibre-optic probes for export to Japan.

Revmir Freistut, Lutch's general director, says that industrially the joint ventures are going well. But running the business is tough. There is no money for investment. Any profit is spent on "social" obligations to the workforce—providing homes, medical care and pensions.

None the less, Mr Freistut said: "Our biggest problem is financial. We are suffering very much because the financial system doesn't work. When inflation is rising any sort of business is risky. Stability is the most important question right now for every enterprise in Russia. A year ago we were producing TV sets. Now we are full of TV sets... Every enterprise is looking for a hole in the market."

For all his problems, Mr Freistut is lucky. He has partners to tell him how to do business in a market economy. At the Lianasovo baby-food factory in Moscow, Alexander Orlov, the director, is fortunate for different reasons. He runs a plant set up only 12

years ago with much Western equipment. Even working round the clock, it cannot meet demand. But Mr Orlov has problems too. Lianasovo is paid by the state in roubles but must buy packaging from abroad in hard currency. His transport contractors struggle to find spare parts for their vehicles. And morale among the 220 workers is low.

Mr Orlov hopes privatisation will solve some of these problems and open up opportunities. "There are many other things we could make if we had the resources," he says. "I am confident that... will be a market economy but I don't know how long it will take. I don't think I really understand how to trade, but I have to do it."

When the government caved in to the ill-named Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and handed out easy credits, it provided a breathing space for many failing enterprises. It also unleashed hyperinflation. During 1992, inflation was some 2,000 per cent. Even now, it is running at 20-30 per cent a month.

The rouble is still in free-fall. Less than 18 months ago, there were 1.74 roubles to the dollar. At breakfast time last Tuesday a dollar would buy 829 roubles. By tea-time, the rate was 859. Under pressure from every direction, the banking system has collapsed. By the time they arrive, rouble payments may have lost half their value.

Restructuring Russia's economy is an enormous task, complicated by political wrangling. Prices under the old centrally planned regime bore no relation to costs. A farmer from Azerbaijan could fill a bag with tomatoes and take an Aeroflot flight to Moscow, sell them in a market, and return home with a profit.

Even today, oil costs only \$2 a barrel, barely a tenth of the world market price. Russia is the biggest country on earth, 9,000 kilometres from east to west, yet factories were sited without regard to distance to their markets.

Outside Moscow most roads become dirt tracks. Goods must go by rail. Russia is unlike the rest of eastern Europe. The Czech republic, for example, was already a successful industrial economy when it fell under communist sway in 1948. Market forces determined the location of factories and infrastructure. Today, the average wage in the Czech republic is around £100 a month and consumer purchasing power is bolstered by hard currency savings. Investors are flooding in: privatisation is well advanced and growth is forecast to resume this year.

However, according to PlanEcon, Russia's economy will continue to contract this year and next. Since its 149 million people earn on average little more than £7 a month, the pain will be severe. Already, the average family spends 70 per cent of its income on food.

But Russia is not a write-off. Moscow's potholed streets are liberally

dotting with Volvos, Mercedes and BMWs. Amid economic turmoil, fortunes are being made, often dishonestly. As elsewhere in eastern Europe, the new entrepreneurs care little for long-term relationships. In a state where corruption is endemic, business law in its infancy and the economy in chaos, their objective is to get rich quick.

Anne Vaughan, Moscow director of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, says media focus on political tension arising from the reforms gives British business an unduly jaundiced view of opportunities in Russia.

Adjustment to market forces is happening fast and is irreversible, she says. In the southern industrial areas, where the authorities are more progressive, reform seems more advanced than in Moscow. Despite their difficulties, Russians are buying Western goods. And while British investment in Russia remains very low, British Airways flights into Moscow are packed with British businessmen and women.

Today's opportunities appear to be of two kinds. Capital equipment, such as computer software and machinery, is being bought by sectors such as banking and energy where the scope for profit through enhanced efficiency is potentially enormous.

More obviously, branded "luxury" goods are being bought at virtually Western prices. Russia's new entrepreneurs are moving out of the gutter into pavement kiosks, selling Snickers chocolate bars, drink, cigarettes, toiletries, electrical goods and even shoes. Soon they will move into former state shops. And like market traders everywhere, they deal in cash. These people keep their bank accounts abroad, in dollars.

British companies are right to proceed with caution. But Anne Vaughan said: "You can make money in unstable markets. This is the last untapped market for so many branches of industry. Can British companies afford to wait while their rivals move in?"



Orlov: cannot meet demand

TEMPUS

Best bitter

A YEAR ago, Whitbread looked the weakest of the big brewers, rattled by bad debts and heavy exposure to the recession-hit South East. Yesterday, it reported it had raised pre-tax profit by a respectable 13 per cent with little help from the economy.

The fashionable criticism of the group is its lack of critical mass compared with its bigger brewing rivals. Whitbread, however, is the largest operator in the take-home sector, which has doubled in size over the past decade while the on-trade has shrunk by 17 per cent.

Peter Jarvis, the chief executive, also understands that value matters more than volume. Whitbread has already benefited from the growth of premium brands in the British beer market and will continue to do so. It has the licence for both Heineken, the leading and highest-priced brand in the

standard lager sector, and Stella Artois, the brand leader among premium lagers.

Whitbread can also take comfort from its retail business which, including managed pubs and restaurants, is almost twice the size of the beer division. The group's food business continues to expand since the restaurant trade is expected to grow by more than 14 per cent in real terms over the next four years.

The retailing division's involvement in hotels and off-licences is harder to justify. Threshers may be the UK's biggest off-licence chain but its margins are slim and it faces an increased threat from consumers stocking up across the Channel. Presumably, Whitbread only remains in hotels because it cannot exit profitably. On a prospective p/e ratio of 13, the shares reflect some of these reservations, but still look reasonably priced.

Platinum

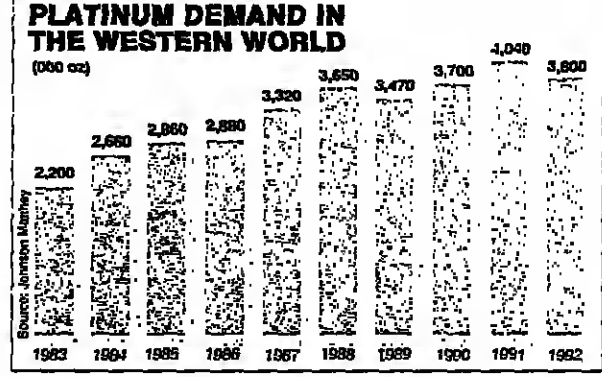
SOME traders insist that there is as much of a connection between the gold price and the platinum price as there is between stocks and the birth rate. Recent price charts make it quite evident, however, that where gold goes, platinum cannot be far in front.

The white metal has recently basked in reflected glory from gold's price run, and its current premium to the yellow metal is \$16.50.

Johnson Matthey's annual review, *Platinum 1993*, points to continued strength in the platinum jewellery market this year and the expected stronger demand for platinum's use in autocatalysts. The most dominant market remains Japan, whose economic health will determine Far East demand

for the metal in 1993. World supplies continue to be dominated by South Africa and Russia, where political volatility this year should keep traders on edge and excite price swings.

Industrial usage remains hostage to the recession, but luxury watches and rings (for both sexes) are playing an increasingly important role in the demand equation. JM predicts a hardly changed trading range in 1993 of between \$350 and \$390 an ounce. The metal traded at \$386.50 yesterday. JM may well have grounds to revise this band upwards when the interim review appears later this year.



M&G Group

AFTER a couple of dull years, M&G's Recovery Fund is living up to its name and sparking into life as the economy turns. The trust's growth in the past six months has helped to expand the firm's assets under management by 28 per cent to £1.1 billion, growth which will boost the group's revenues in the second half of the year.

Unit trusts have been deeply unfashionable for the past three years, but with the aid of the personal equity plan and the strong performance of the stock market they appear to be coming back into favour. M&G turned the corner in the first half with net unit sales of £4 million, compared with net redemptions of £45 million last time.

M&G now has cash and investments of almost £125 million and, like most fund managers, generates cash faster than it can discover places to invest it. The group talks wistfully of acquisitions but there is no indication it has any inclination to pay the going rate for a rival asset

manager. If the group continues heading this way it will invest to look like one of the investment trusts it roams. With M&G shares yielding only 1.7 per cent, the group's income funds still look more attractive.

Pilkington

THE timely news of Pilkington's \$100 million contract to supply Chrysler with specialty filter glass should allay some of the City's fears about last week's announcement that the board had suspended Bob Skeddle, chief executive of Libbey-Owens-Ford, and two other directors.

Not that the City seems to need much reassurance. Pilkington shares have outperformed the market by 15 per cent since the start of April. The rise has helped it catch up with the rest of the building materials sector, but looks optimistic considering the group is expected to announce more reorganisation provisions and an after-tax loss in its results next month.

American motor manufacturers and the benefits for LOF of filling their needs with specialist, high margin products. But for every sale in America, one could be lost in Germany as the motor industry there falls into recession. The shares are already trading on more than 40 times potential 1994 earnings, and all the bid speculation in the world is unlikely to drive them much higher.

Drug stocks

THE pharmaceutical sector is quietly returning to favour after the recent ructions. Yesterday's rise in Glaxo's share price means it has recovered more than 100p and outperformed the FTSE All-share index by more than 10 per cent since its low point on April 13. SmithKline Beecham is also attracting reasonable demand, although Wellcome is still lagging behind. Some of the demand is said to be coming from America, where they are clearly less worried about the furies that Hillary Clinton can unleash on the industry.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Teeing off for golf trades

HANGING about the club bar is no longer the most efficient way to dispose of your golf club membership. You should call Mercator International, which has been set up to broker memberships in Britain's exclusive golfing establishments, including the Wisley Golf Club in Surrey. Simon Hampel, who founded Mercator, is applying to the Securities and Futures Authority for membership so that he can deal in Wisley and other golf club memberships which include an equity or debenture investment. He will also be dealing in ordinary non-investment memberships. The right to tee off at Wisley will set you back £35,000 today, compared with £26,000 when the first 470 shares were sold in 1991. And that does not include annual dues of £1,570, bar bill etc. Mr Hampel reckons there will be an active market for Lloyd's names and others who need to generate a bit of cash at a time when lower interest rates are making leisure club equity more attractive.

Ex-directory

TEESSIDE International Airport could have made things a bit easier for itself in its struggle to survive the recession. The airport, 60 per cent owned by Cleveland County Council and 40 per cent by Durham County Council, managed a £134,000 profit last year against a deficit of £240,000, but there is still no dividend for the owners, with most of last year's profit derived from a one-off Nato exercise. Hardly surprising, then, that Edward Goldson,

the airport's consultative committee chairman, has demanded to know why the airport is not listed in the principal Teesside telephone directory. "It's true, we're in the Darlington, Tyne & Wear, and Northumberland directories but not Cleveland, the main directory for Teesside. It's a cock-up," admits an airport spokesman. British Telecom is also perplexed: "It's very odd. They simply didn't ask us to put them in the Cleveland book." The airport will now have to wait until next year to get its number in the directory.

The real thing

BORED with reputed fake tapes? Then roll up for an auction of three articles that we can vouch have genuinely been touched by one close to the Royal family. Johnson Matthey, the precious metals group, is calling for sealed bids—in excess of £1,000 each, please—for three photographic studies of platinum jewellery, printed using the special platinumotype process, that were the centrepiece at

yesterday's launch of its annual *Platinum 1993* review. The photographs were taken by Lord Lichfield, who has signed each print. Bids are to be in by May 31, and the money raised will go to the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund. Johnson Matthey's charity of the year.

Watts' legacy

THE late Sir Roy Watts always claimed he had assembled a strong list of non-executive directors at Thames Water. The succession to Sir Roy, entirely internal, shows he provided well. Sir Christopher Leaver, the former lord mayor and Thames deputy chairman, will take on the chairman's role until March next year, when Sir Robert Clarke, executive chairman of United Biscuits, becomes non-executive there and takes on the sales role at Thames. Having a true non-executive at the top will please Mike Hoffman, the Thames chief executive, who also becomes a deputy chairman. Hoffman used to muse that Watts' successor might need some credentials in consumer protection. Supplying digestive biscuits might not fit that bill, but Clarke does have, in abundance, the qualities of charm, patience and a steady core.

FRESH concern about the seeming prevalence of insider dealing in the Square Mile has apparently struck a chord at MFI, the furniture group. A colleague telephoned the company to ask for the price range of MFI kitchens, often displayed in various national newspapers. A spokeswoman refused to provide the information on the grounds that the company was now in its closed reporting period.



Hoffman: becomes deputy

Banks miss recovery opportunities

From the head of Small Business Bureau Policy Unit Sir. The realistic analysis by Janet Bush in her article of May 13, "Will small firms get credit for leading the recovery?" of the credit crunch facing independently owned firms in the UK is both timely and profoundly worrying.

There is increasing evidence that the banks are not responding with enthusiasm to lending opportunities. Recession-hit businesses, which require additional working capital to respond to the orders which are becoming available and so trade out of recession, cannot provide the audited profits and/or level of security (primarily personal) required by the banks.

The answer is not, as the CBI has suggested, more equity finance from development and venture capitalists. There is little competition between them at present, and they are driving tough bargains in recovery situations: the terms on offer can only be described as open-ended in the extreme. Why should the owner of a previously successful private company, which wants to remain independent but has withstood losses riding out the recession (but holding on to skilled workpeople), have to give away equity at basement prices at the depth of the economic cycle? This is surely not the way to encourage these business owners to grow their businesses again.

No skulduggery in Erskine deals

From Mr Christopher Gladstone

Sir, I wish to protest very strongly at the inference of some form of skulduggery contained in the article by Melinda Winstock on May 13, headed "Erskine share deals". The statement that "none of the directors was available for comment", with its obvious inference, was not correct. The bid approach from Alco Standard was only received on May 6/7, over three weeks after the share purchases.

In a public company there are only certain times in a year when directors may properly deal. In our case, our announcement containing a dividend warning was near the end of March, shortly after the board meeting which decided on this

BUSINESS LETTERS

policy, and shortly before the company's year-end on March 31. At that moment the directors were no longer in possession of inside information. The date fixed for publication of the results for the year was June 15, and therefore the period of two months prior to publication, when directors may not deal in any circumstances, began on April 15. Between the announcement and April 15, therefore, the directors were free properly to deal in the shares.

After the announcement, the shares dropped very sharply to some 27p, implying that the company was in serious trouble. Although directors are probably the last people to judge the value of their own shares, this was a level which none of the directors felt was right in view of their confidence in the longer-term prospects, and accordingly purchases were made, within the

correct period. These purchases were deliberately given full publicity, with the intention of restoring confidence. It is one thing for directors to bleed that the stock market seriously undervalues their company. Surely a more powerful argument is to put one's money where one's mouth is.

In this case our share price, on news of our purchases, recovered to about 38p, so our action did achieve something to bolster confidence.

The first comment by your financial staff on May 12 was that the bid "... proves what the company has been telling the City for more than two years—that it grossly undervalued the business". This has now been finally proved by the bid.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER GLADSTONE
Levington Hall,
Levington, Ipswich.

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Your Own Business, page 27

Portfolio Plus

From our Portfolio Plus card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure. It matches what you have won or lost on a share of the daily price money. If you win, follow the plan procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

Company	Group	Share Price	Dividend
1. Riva	Electrical	1.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	Food	1.00	0.00
3. Redland	Building/Rd	1.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	Industrial	1.00	0.00
5. Box & New	Breweries	1.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	Bank/Disc	1.00	0.00
7. Bass	Breweries	1.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	Food	1.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	Food	1.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	Hotel/Cas	1.00	0.00
11. Scapa	Industrial	1.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	Mining	1.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	Mining	1.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	Property	1.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	Industrial	1.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	Industrial	1.00	0.00
17. Boco	Industrial	1.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	Industrial	1.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	Electrical	1.00	0.00
20. Harmony	Mining	1.00	0.00
21. Britekale	Food/Print	1.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	Food	1.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	Industrial	1.00	0.00

Prices squeezed higher

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began May 10. Dealings end May 21. Settlement day June 1. Forward margins are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

BUSINESS SERVICES

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

BUILDING, ROADS

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1. Riva	1.00	0.00	0.00
2. Tite & Lyle	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Redland	1.00	0.00	0.00
4. Photo-Me	1.00	0.00	0.00
5. Box & New	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. HSCB HN	1.00	0.00	0.00
7. Bass	1.00	0.00	0.00
8. Sainsbury J	1.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sainsbury I	1.00	0.00	0.00
10. Ladbrokes	1.00	0.00	0.00
11. Scapa	1.00	0.00	0.00
12. PS Dev	1.00	0.00	0.00
13. Randfontein	1.00	0.00	0.00
14. Bourne End	1.00	0.00	0.00
15. Sime Darby	1.00	0.00	0.00
16. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
17. Boco	1.00	0.00	0.00
18. Tritelair H	1.00	0.00	0.00
19. Cable Wireless	1.00	0.00	0.00
20. Harmony	1.00	0.00	0.00
21. Britekale	1.00	0.00	0.00
22. Kwik Save	1.00	0.00	0.00
23. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
24. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
25. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
26. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
27. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
28. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
29. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00
30. S. V. H. Ltd	1.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1993		Company	Price (p)	-.	Net div	Yld %
High	Low					
321	260	Essexwood App	312	34
181	47	Revell Svc	130	-2

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A significant client following is not essential. However, practice development potential, technical excellence, experience across the full range of mainstream commercial property work and drive and enthusiasm are prerequisites.

The firm, which is highly profitable, will offer the right candidate a partnership package reflecting the importance attached to this appointment.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact Alistair Dougall on 071-405 6062 (071-831 0030 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 37-41 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4JH. Confidential fax 071-831 6394. Initial discussions can be held on a no names basis.



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BZW, one of the world's leading investment banks, requires a solicitor with a bias towards derivative products to join its central legal team reporting to the Group legal director. It is expected that, whilst the position will provide support on a wide range of matters relating to BZW's capital and money markets and other investment banking businesses, the predominant consideration will be in the area of BZW's derivatives business: over-the-counter and OTC forwards and options; swaps; repurchase and other financing products; and foreign exchange derivatives. The role will involve working closely with those responsible for structuring derivative transactions and their risk profile.

The successful candidate will be a solicitor with an English legal qualification, a good degree and at least two years' post-qualification experience. In addition to an understanding of and enthusiasm for the legal aspects of investment banking and derivatives, he/she is likely to have had exposure to derivatives and experience in financial services law and should expect to make an immediate contribution.

The candidate will have the ability to be creative and to be part of a legal team committed to delivering a first class service. The challenge presented by this important role will stretch the successful candidate's technical abilities fully. In return, an excellent remuneration package will be offered.

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LAW

LAW REPORT 31
THE PEACEMAKER 32

What should the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice recommend on legal reform? Frances Gibb introduces *The Times* forum



Famous four: Lord Runciman of Doxford, chairman of the royal commission; Lord Taylor, Lord Chief Justice; Barbara Mills, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions; and Lord Williams of Mostyn. They will all join *The Times* forum

Climate of change

The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice will outline its agenda for tackling the crisis of public confidence in the criminal justice system in the next two months.

A number of key reforms are predicted: a new independent tribunal to deal with appeals alleging miscarriage of justice; a formal system of plea-bargaining or sentence discounts for guilty pleas; a new requirement on the defence to disclose its case at an early stage (seen by some as an inroad into the right to silence); scrapping of committal proceedings; a new independent forensic science service; and tougher rules to raise standards throughout the criminal justice system, from police files to legal advice in police stations.

Yet, as the countdown to publication continues, there is concern that with the changed climate of public opinion on law and order, the commission's recipe for reform may be markedly changed from what was originally expected. That, in turn, is prompting fears of a changed government attitude: the reformist lobby believes ministers may not view the commission's findings with quite the same urgency they had when setting up the commission in the first place.

The commission was given the

widest of briefs by the then home secretary, Kenneth Baker, in the midst of a series of miscarriages of justice. There was widespread public disquiet over the quashing of convictions on first the Guildford Four after 17 years and then the Birmingham Six.

Questions were raised about the entire criminal process, from police investigation through to prosecution, the court process and, finally, about the appeals machinery.

It went further: should the whole basis of the criminal justice system — the adversarial system — be thrown out and replaced with something akin to the continental inquisitorial system?

Yet, since then, public opinion on law and order, as one government minister put it, has "turned a cartwheel" and concern about the rights of the defendant in the criminal justice process is increasingly eclipsed by calls for tougher action on criminals. At the same time, the commission finds itself in the crossfire of different ministers' views on what should be done.

Barbara Mills, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), has

called publicly, for example, for the abolition of a defendant's right to elect jury trial. Both the DPP and the Attorney-General want to end the spectacle of millions of pounds being wasted in crown court trials that are aborted when a defendant changes a plea to guilty at the last minute.

Yet privately, Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, has made clear his total opposition to a change that would lock him in public battle with the Law Society and the Bar, both firmly against the idea.

While the debate rages on, it is now looking likely that the commission will take the pragmatic line and keep the defendant's right of election. Yet a question still remains over whether, instead, it will put forward proposals to tackle the problem of large numbers of small cases going up to the crown court by removing the right to jury trial for certain offences.

A second controversial area is that of confession evidence and whether uncorroborated confessions should be admissible as evidence at trial. Confessions have been at the heart of some of the

miscarriages of justice; and research for the commission by Professor Mike McConville found corroborative evidence existed in most confession cases anyway.

Yet the commission, again taking the pragmatic line, is not expected to outlaw uncorroborated evidence. To do so in every case, the prosecuting authorities have argued, would be costly and time-consuming. A compromise proposal, such as tightening the warnings to juries about convicting where evidence is not corroborated, is more likely to emerge.

In all, some of the original sweeping and fundamental issues, such as "adversarial versus inquisitorial", seem to have been superseded by more specific questions addressing what can be practically achieved.

The commission, no doubt, still seeks to steer a line between competing claims, balancing the safeguarding of suspects' rights with the need to prosecute crime effectively. Yet, fears remain that, with a different political climate, the government will pick the "best" fruits from its basket of recommendations and ignore the rest.

These issues will be among those discussed at *The Times*/LSE Mannheim Centre forum in July

Should the adversarial system be thrown out?

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AFTER THE ROYAL COMMISSION

THE TIMES

THE TIMES/LSE MANNHEIM CENTRE FORUM

THE Royal Commission on Criminal Justice reports at a time of crisis in the criminal justice system. *The Times* and the LSE Mannheim Centre are holding a conference on Tuesday July 27 to examine the issues raised by the commission's extensive investigation of the criminal justice system in England and Wales.

Lord Taylor, the Lord Chief Justice, will open this first public debate on the commission's findings. Speakers at the one-day debate include Viscount Runciman, the chairman of the royal commission, Barbara Mills, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions; Paul Condon, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; Lord Williams of Mostyn and Gareth Peirce, a leading defence solicitor.

The cost is £150 per person, including buffet lunch. There are a limited number of student places at £35 each. To book, please return the form. For an information leaflet, telephone 071-955 7227.

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Reform agenda shifts

Lawyers, academics and civil liberties campaigners are becoming increasingly concerned that the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice is moving away from its original purpose of recommending ways of preventing miscarriages of justice.

Among the issues held paramount in the creation of the commission was improving suspects' rights while being questioned in a police station and a speeding-up of the investigation of suspected wrongful convictions to get the innocent released as quickly as possible.

Yet there are fears that the purpose of the commission is being subverted by a Home Office agenda based on what is seen as administrative efficiency rather than justice. Roger Smith, the director of the Legal Action Group, says the Home Office is directing the commission away from the issues it was set up to tackle.

In particular, rights groups are concerned that the question of a suspect's right to silence was included in the terms of reference. Mr Smith says: "The right to silence should not have come under consideration. The only thing wrong with the right to silence is that it wasn't exercised in many miscarriage cases."

John Wadham, legal officer of Liberty, the civil rights group,

Researchers believe bureaucrats are hijacking the commission

fears that recent press reports indicate a shift by the commission to a stance where suspects' rights will be reduced. "We are beginning to see perhaps an Establishment backlash against improving the rights of suspects in the criminal justice system."

Lee Bridges, a committee member of the Legal Action Group, voiced similar concerns. "I fear that the royal commission report is being written not in the shadow of Guildford Four and Birmingham Six, but in the shadow of Guinness and Blue Arrow."

The commission seems to have become captured by a Home Office and legal profession agenda and has been diverted away from the real issue of miscarriages of justice," he says.

His worry is that the commission is not expected to require that confessions must be corroborated by other evidence, despite research by Professor Mike McConville, of Warwick University, showing

that the condition would not be onerous. The police already support confessions with other evidence in nine out of 10 cases.

There are also worries about the prospect of a formal system of plea-bargaining or sentence discounts for guilty pleas. Gareth Peirce, the London solicitor who acted for Gerard Conlon, one of the Guildford Four, maintains that formal plea-bargaining would put an official premium on a guilty plea: "It would inevitably lead to an increase in the practice of overcharging, which is done to induce an innocent defendant to plead guilty to a lesser charge."

There is also a belief among researchers such as McConville and Lee Bridges that the research to support the case for introducing formal plea-bargaining is partly flawed. They have publicly questioned a crown court survey carried out in 1992 by a commission member, Michael Zander, Professor of Law

"The right to silence should not have been reconsidered"

at the London School of Economics, which showed that two out of three judges and 90 per cent of barristers supported the plea-bargaining. He has publicly rejected their criticisms.

There is then the question of the poor publicity given by the Home Office to research reports produced by independent academics for the commission. Journalists have complained that they have received press releases on the findings of research at the last minute, with no or little prior warning. Researchers maintain publicity has been handled so badly that they have been forced to carry out their own publicity campaigns.

Mike McConville, who wrote two studies on the controversial subject of the quality of legal advice in police stations and intimidation during police questioning of suspects, says: "Many journalists have phoned me up and asked why the reports weren't in their hands."

Barry Irving, the director of the Police Foundation, says research is being treated as a "sideshow". He suspects that the commission does not want to be bound by research findings.

SEAN WEBSTER
The author writes for *Solicitors Journal*

Overpaid £126,000

THE Legal Aid Board notched up another notable success recently when it overpaid a barrister by £126,000. The cheque, to Tess Gill, of 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn arrived with no explanation, but with a compliments slip. Her clerk realised that there had been a mistake, but it took months of letters and phone calls before the LAB phoned to admit it had made a mistake and to ask for its money back.

No means feat

THE architects of the now-notorious means-related fines scheme were nursing their wounds last week. Bryan Gibson, the clerk to the Basingstoke justices, recalled: "I remember there were three of us round the coffee table when

the scheme was born at a conference in 1988. There was David Faulkner, formerly a deputy secretary at the Home Office, Douglas Acres, a former chairman of the



Magistrates' Association, and myself." The idea was first floated in 1984 in a research paper by David Chandler, clerk to the Bradford Justices.

Cutting costs

CLIENTS who attended a recent party thrown by the litigation department at Richards Butler had to find their own way home. According to a memo obtained by *The Lawyer*, headed "Subject: money" the head of the litigation department was concerned about the cost of sending clients home in taxis. "Hopefully our guests will enjoy themselves this evening. It is very tempting to make the grand gesture of bundling them off in taxis at our expense. These bills add up to

quite a lot. Please resist the temptation."

Slow justice

IN THE wake of research for the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice, which criticised the poor-quality legal advice given by duty solicitors — or more usually their clerks — to suspects in police stations, the Law Society and the Legal Aid Board say that they are going to whip the duty solicitor scheme into shape. Just avoid being arrested until October 1994, because nothing will change until then.

Poverty plea

THE Citizens' Rights Office (CRO) of the Child Poverty Action Group, which has become a centre of excellence in social security law, handling more than 2000 queries a year, needs donations to meet its £100,000 annual costs.

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THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 18 1993

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As with previous weeks' figures, extreme salaries at the top and bottom of the range are not included.

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One year: £17,000-£21,000.
Two years: £19,000-£22,000.
Three years: £20,000-£25,000.
Four years: £24,000-£29,000.

South West
NQ's: £16,500-£19,500.
One year: £18,000-£21,000.
Two years: £20,000-£23,000.
Three years: £22,000-£25,000.
Four years: £25,000-£30,000.

Midlands
NQ's: £15,000-£21,000.
One year: £17,000-£22,500.
Two years: £18,000-£24,000.
Three years: £21,000-£27,000.
Four years: £23,000-£34,000.

Salaries in the South West appear to have overtaken those in the South East, which has been particularly hard hit by recession. The larger West Country firms in particular have maintained salary increases for their staff. In the Midlands, salary bands have widened, with some firms paying junior staff less than last year and others paying well above average to attract specialists. Overall, there is a growing tendency for employers to pay salaries which reflect their employees' levels of billing. The emphasis is on client development, and even small firms are prepared to pay salaries far higher than those listed above if the employee is really bringing in the fees.

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Commercial Litigation: City
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Company/Commercial: Kent
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Commercial Litigation: West Midlands
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Professor Hazel Genn, Head of the Department of Law will be happy to discuss informally the above posts with interested applicants on 071-975 5146.



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Praying for peace: Warren Christopher (inset), American secretary of state, is using his legal skills to end bloodshed in Bosnia

A special relationship

Warren Christopher, the United States Secretary of State, would have felt on familiar ground as he negotiated last week about what to do about the Balkans.

Until President Clinton's installation in the White House in January, Mr Christopher was senior partner in the American law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, where he arranged a strategic alliance with Macfarlanes, the London legal firm, four years ago.

Bringing together lawyers from the two sides of the Atlantic may be child's play compared with trying to reconcile Serbs and Muslims, but the success the Macfarlanes-O'Melveny & Myers alliance has achieved is testimony to the secure foundations that Mr Christopher laid down.

Last week, the US firm of Bryan Cave said it was doing a similar deal with Baileys Shaw & Gillett, the London firm. The purpose is not merely to secure mutual referral of work, nor even to underwrite the quality of service that each provides for the other's clients (although both of these are impor-

The US Secretary of State is using skills he learnt bringing together American and British firms in international talks

tant). More significant in the long term is the strong hint that they will undertake joint ventures and develop business that would be too risky or expensive for either firm independently.

"The combination of a US and a UK firm is a very powerful formula," Paul Hauser, of Bryan Cave, says. "We think it offers the best of both worlds and is very attractive to clients. As the world economy starts to pick up, we want to be positioned to offer clients the new kind of global service they need."

The focus of that development is likely to be the Far East. "China is very big on our agenda," Peter Foster, of Baileys Shaw, says. The announcement of the agreement is almost certainly a prelude to a joint operation somewhere on the Pacific Rim.

The broad pattern they are following is one already laid down by O'Melveny & Myers and Macfarlanes, which have co-oper-

ated closely in developing a Japanese practice. "We're not allowed to have a joint office, as such, in Tokyo for regulatory reasons," Christopher Hall of O'Melveny & Myers says, "but the firms work as closely as possible within what's permissible."

Nabarro Nathanson and Weil Gotshal Manges have followed a similar route, albeit one to Europe. Working together, the two firms opened offices in Warsaw, Poland, and then Budapest, Hungary, combining the UK firm's expertise in European law and the American's credibility rating with US investors. "In terms of depth of resources, the relationship with Weil Gotshal has helped enormously," says Colin Davey, the newly appointed managing partner at Nabarro. "But just as important was that the two firms shared the same vision of where we

wanted to go on the world scene." Dewey Ballantine and Theodore Goddard now run offices in Warsaw, Budapest and Prague and it is the combination of the American and British expertise and approach that works.

Reflecting on this record of success and his own recent dealings with Baileys & Shaw, Mr Hauser said: "The special relationship between the British and Americans continues and will always be unique, whatever may be happening on the diplomatic scene."

This, no doubt, will come as some reassurance to Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary. Exactly which way President Clinton's foreign policy will go is still hard to discern. However, Mr Christopher has already made it clear that he sees foreign policy and economic policy as being increasingly inter-related.

In navigating the rapids of EC/US trade negotiations, not to mention developments in the Balkans, his understanding of the British dimension is likely to be invaluable.

EDWARD FENNELL

Success comes to the single-minded

Specialisation is the name of a new legal game, says Fiona Bawdon

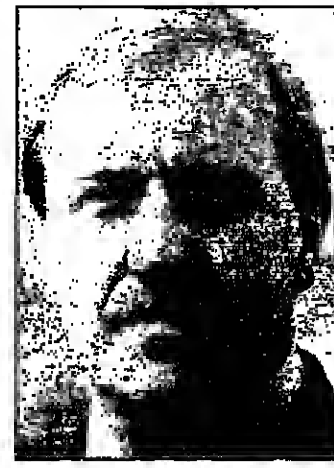


David Mills: superstitious

work. Italians take advice. They don't expect their lawyers to say: 'On the one hand this and on the other hand that.' They want to be told what to do."

Woods Lovatt, a two-partner, central-London firm, also recognises the need for lawyers to be in sympathy with their clients. Although it may largely do the work of a general practice — wills and probate, conveyancing, crime, a little commercial — it caters for a very specialist market: it is the first self-styled, all-gay law firm.

Along with Jarvis & Bannister,



Alan Bannister: exciting

About three years ago, the specialist insurance litigation firm, Jarvis & Bannister, realised that it was going to have to make radical changes if it was to continue to thrive.

"It suddenly became apparent that our competitors were getting an increasingly large slice of the cake and we were losing out," said senior partner, Alan Bannister. "We decided we'd better do something about it." Simply doing a good job for clients was no longer enough.

The firm developed a business plan and embarked on an aggressive marketing programme to raise its profile in the legal profession and the insurance industry. The initiative seems to have paid off. Last year, despite the recession and a shrinking insurance market, Jarvis & Bannister's turnover was up 30 per cent on the previous year.

Mr Bannister believes that, without the rethink, Jarvis & Bannister would now be about half its present six-partner size. "We would have been at the margins. Our work wouldn't be nearly so interesting or exciting."

He believes that being a specialist firm — concentrating solely on insurance litigation — was crucial in being able to transform its fortunes.

Mackenzie Mills is another specialist firm that seems to be bucking the trend by increasing its fee-income by 20 per cent last year. Unlike Jarvis & Bannister, it concentrates not on a particular type of client — Italians. It works closely with the Italian law firm, Carmelutti, and a large proportion of its work is for Italian clients — mainly litigation, property, banking, company and commercial cases.

However, the founding partner, David Mills, fears it may be tempting fate to claim his firm has emerged unscathed from the recession. "I'm superstitious," he said. "But, yes, we did have a big growth in fee income last year and — touching wood and fingers crossed — we are also a very profitable firm."

Of its firm's 25 fee-earners, 15 are fluent in Italian, but Mr Mills insists that speaking the language is not enough. "An understanding of the Italian mentality is absolutely fundamental to the

and Mackenzie Mills. Woods Lovatt's narrow focus has enabled it to weather the recession better than many standard high-street firms, according to partner John Lovatt.

"The amount of conveyancing work has declined, but not as much as it has in the straight market," he said. Gay people tend to have higher-than-average incomes and, as Mr Lovatt said succinctly, they "don't have hordes of children".

He stresses that the firm has not escaped the impact of the recession altogether and has had to keep its charging rates down in many areas of work.

The firm advertises in the gay press, but Mr Lovatt says most of its business comes from word-of-mouth recommendation — or from the direct marketing that Mr Lovatt does himself. "I can go out every night of the week to a club or some sort of gathering of gay men and the conversation invariably comes round to 'what do you do?' There will always be one or two who need a solicitor for something," he said.

The firm is set to take on its first trainee solicitor this year and Mr Lovatt is keen to expand to enable it to raise its profile and cover more areas of work. However, he concedes that expansion may be hampered by the reluctance of many gay solicitors to be open about their sexuality.

Jarvis & Bannister also hopes to expand, but by consolidating its market, rather than moving into other areas of work. Mr Bannister says his ten-year-old firm has not yet grown to the optimum size. "There's an element of work at the best end of the market where the law firm being instructed has to be 'market safe'. We are quite capable of doing that work, but we have to be bigger in order to assume that role," he said.

At Mackenzie Mills, Mr Mills has no doubts about the disadvantages of expanding much beyond the firm's present 25 fee-earners. "Italians are not impressed by size. If anything, they probably think we are rather too large at the moment."

"They don't like talking to young, wet-behind-the-ears lawyers, nor being greeted by a team of people. They want to talk directly to the lawyer who's giving them the advice."

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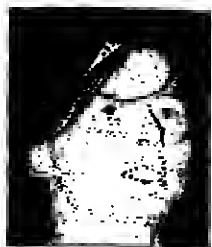
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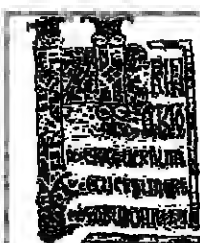
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ROCK page 34
Suede's Brett Anderson: more star appeal in his little finger than most other groups can muster

ARTS

SCULPTURE page 35
Sunderland marks its new city status with a monument to a rich ecclesiastical history



Lines of greatest resistance

Andy Lavender talks to radical playwright Trevor Griffiths, whose new play about the Thatcher years is premiered this week

Given the strong reaction her name can still arouse, it must be counted brave to invoke the Iron Lady in the title of a play. But this is what Trevor Griffiths does in his latest work, *Thatcher's Children*, which opens on Thursday at the Bristol Old Vic.

Griffiths has never been one for the soft option, and *Thatcher's Children* is one of his most ambitious plays to date. It follows seven people from their schooldays in 1973 to New Year's Eve 1999. Griffiths wipes away the dust which has settled on the Thatcher era through relating the experiences of the twentysomething generation, as well as painting a possible version of the future as the millennium approaches.

It is difficult to imagine a play in years to come called *Major's Children*, and Griffiths's latest work is clearly an inverted testament to the drastic potency of Thatcherism. Perhaps because of its subject matter it was always going to be an unconventional work. The first two scenes, set respectively in a junior school and a comprehensive school, are the only ones in the play where the characters speak to each other realistically. From the third scene onwards they speak in monologues, sometimes inarticulate.

Not that this is an idle whim of the playwright. Griffiths wrote *Thatcher's Children* armed with 29 hours of video tape from workshop rehearsals, with the actors mapping the play around their own personal testimonies. "I asked the kids to come in with what I call 'cargo': clothes, memories, letters, photographs," Griffiths says. "There's a huge dependency on their experience. I wasn't 17 or 21 in the 1980s."

For the record, Griffiths was approaching his fifties (he is 58 now). "Venerable" doesn't quite do, but he is nonetheless one of the wisest birds of British theatre, a gritty presence on the left since he came to notice in the 1970s with plays like *Comedians*, *The Party* and, in 1982, *On For England*, all of which explored anti-establishment themes. The playwright has had the dubious satisfaction of seeing his work banned or rejected at various stages of his career, either because it was thought to be too shocking or

because it did not quite fit the mould. In conversation he can be both blunt and lyrical.

By all appearances his play boasts a rich collection of characters, all mischievously symbolic. One of the lads becomes a brutish policeman who eventually goes to jail: "Not for the crimes he commits as a copper," Griffiths points out dryly, "but for the manslaughter of an 18-month-old kid. When he comes out he gets a job as a mercenary. Through the 1990s there will be no better freelance job than being a mercenary, that's my prediction."

Another character makes his fortune by trading in futures and by gun-running. One of the women starts working in a massage parlour

'Griffiths insists that as a writer he never takes a didactic line'

and, by the end of the play, Griffiths explains, "is absolutely tied into being a whore. That's not what she was made for."

Griffiths has, perhaps unfairly, been stereotyped as a "political" playwright. True, he belongs to the group of writers that came to prominence in the 1970s, when his contemporaries numbered Edward Bond, Howard Brenton, David Edgar and David Hare, playwrights who set out their political stances clearly. Griffiths still swears vigorously at the Tories, but he claims that as a writer he never takes a didactic line, that there is a little recognised dream-play aspect to some of his work (including his last play *The Gulf Between Us*), and that *Thatcher's Children* in no way sets out a political agenda.

The cast agree. They insist that the play is both humorous and human, and faithful to their own experiences of the last 20 years. "The play speaks for itself," says Giles Thomas. "Trevor doesn't say 'this is wrong' but 'this is what happened', so you and the audience are left to decide for yourself."

Given the strength of feeling on

the subject, not least among paid-up Conservatives, one would have thought the decision would be easy, and that there would also be a queue of plays condemning outright the Thatcher years. The fact is, there are surprisingly few. Have left-wing playwrights gone soft? There have, of course, been dramas which captured nuances of their age. In the early Eighties Alan Bleasdale's BBC television series *Boys From The Blackstuff* eloquently voiced the wit and despair of unemployed Liverpool men, while David Hare's *Secret Rapture* dealt with the other end of the country and class, suggesting connections between greed, duplicity and membership of the Tory party.

In 1987 Caryl Churchill satirised the new City whizz-kids in *Serious Money*, which ironically found great favour among the very people it set out to insult. More recently with his production of J.B. Priestley's *An Inspector Calls* at the National Theatre, Stephen Daldry has proved that it is possible to extract a vehemently anti-Thatcherite morality — one to do with compassion and selflessness — from a play written before Thatcherism was a twinkle in its creator's eye.

Griffiths himself has his own conspiracy theory: there have been few plays about Thatcherism because of the desire of theatre managements not to offend the sponsors; and because of the lack of any proper discussion among the left, which has failed to keep its own house in order. These are perhaps stock answers, and do not quite account for the failure so far of playwrights to capture one of the most decisive eras in modern British history.

Perhaps, though, it is simply a matter of time needing to pass. *Thatcher's Children* may be the first of many plays looking back at the period. This particular play looks forward as well, and some may be unsettled to hear that as far as Griffiths is concerned, Thatcherism has a future. "The play bleakens towards the millennium," he observes. "It invites the audience to say, 'is this the way it will be?'"

Thatcher's Children opens at the Theatre Royal, Bristol Old Vic (0272 250250) on Thursday at 8pm; it continues Mon-Wed, 7.30pm, Thurs-Sat, 8pm; mats May 27, June 5, 2.30pm. □



Trevor Griffiths: he has had the dubious satisfaction of seeing his work banned or rejected at various stages during his career: either it is found too shocking, or it does not quite fit the mould

ARTS BRIEFING

Back on the road

WITH a child of the 1960s now in the White House, and Sixties artworks on reverential display at the Barbican Centre, it was bound to happen before long. Right on cue, word comes that Dennis Hopper's new film will be *Easy Rider II: The New Generation*, a sequel to the low-budget hit that galvanised Hollywood 24 years ago into taking the youth revolution seriously. Details of its cast and story are scarce, though the chief easy rider will be female. The players from the original — Peter Fonda, Jack Nicholson and Hopper himself — are lined up for cameo appearances. Shooting is scheduled for the autumn.

● RUSSIAN ballet superstar Mikhail Baryshnikov is returning to London next month for two performances of his White Oak Dance Project. The company, formed in 1990 by Baryshnikov and Mark Morris, made its British debut in March 1992. It comes back to Sadler's Wells with a programme new to London, comprising works by Hanya Holm, Twyla Tharp and Morris. Baryshnikov will dance at both performances, on June 4 and 5.

Step forward

THE Royal Ballet has two new principal dancers following the news that first soloists Leanne Benjamin and Tetsumi Kumakawa have been promoted. Benjamin, 28, was born in Australia and trained at the Royal Ballet School; she has been a principal dancer with Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet (now the Birmingham Royal Ballet), English National Ballet and the Berlin Ballet. Kumakawa, who was born in Japan but also trained at the Royal Ballet School, joined Covent Garden in 1980. Having only just turned 20, he becomes the company's youngest principal dancer.

● PETER JAMES is to relinquish his position as director of the Lyric Theatre, in Hammersmith in west London, next year after 12 years in the job. He could adapt the last words of Laertes and cry, "The cuts, the cuts are to blame!" Two years ago Hammersmith and Fulham lopped £100,000 from the Lyric's grant, and last year the Arts Council sliced off another £53,000. "We survived extraordinarily well until the mid-Eighties, chiefly due to money from *Noises Off* which was first produced here," says James. "Things have now become very different and difficult, and the board understandably decided they had to find a different way of doing things." A new director will be appointed in the autumn.

Last chance...

IN BILL Morrison's *A Love Song for Ulysses*, 70 years of the province's history is compressed into three parable plays: *The Marriage*, *The Son* and *The Daughter*. The symbolism almost chokes the final play but the cumulative power of the experience — nine hours — is intense, though exhausting. Individual plays weekdays: full trilogy weekends. It ends on Sunday at the Tricycle, Kilburn (071-328 1000).

THEATRE REVIEWS: A vivid portrait of military life; a comedy based on Saki; and an enigmatic tale set in 16th-century France

Soldiers on the scrapheap

In its new home near the Edgware Road the Soho Theatre Company has given the premiere of a heartening new work by an aggressively promising young playwright, Jonathan Lewis has acted, now writes and directs, and has been shrewdly taken up by the National Theatre.

His personal experience prompted this study of six soldiers in a military hospital. Cliché lurks in ambush with such a mixed gathering: well-meaning, upper-class officer material; good natured thick, brooding Ulsterman; chip-on-the-shoulder cripple; joking fly-boy and so on.

In fact, the characters crackle with life, and a superlative cast portrays the raw edges as well as the self-protective loyalty, the tensions and the underlying compassion of a society in miniature: the microcosm of an antiquated hierarchy where the men do the work and carry the can for the Ruperas, as the officers are derisively nicknamed.

The traps are effortlessly avoided. The play is neither politically formative nor socially patronising. The awkwardness between the men and Oliver (Matthew Radford), a potential officer sent through university on an army bursary and now regretting it, suggests

Our Boys Cockpit

a barrier that can never come down despite tentative advances on either side. As illustrated in the best army plays — Wesker's *Chips With Everything*, Willis Hall's *The Long and the Short and the Tall* — enforced comradeship and community can be splintered by the same external pressures that create them.

The play lacks a firm storyline. Only in the second half does a strong narrative thread emerge, when an illicit bout of beer-drinking is discovered, and it emerges that the group has been betrayed by one of its members. But the play scores with sharp, economic characterisation in short, telling scenes. One set-piece, when the patients play "The Beerhunter" — a version of Russian roulette with spraying lager cans — is exhilarating in its apparent spontaneity.

The writer/director's interest in these soldiers as individuals keeps preaching in check: implicit but never blatant is the question of how the army can throw even its young on the scrapheap when they are of no more use. The action is set in 1984. It would be interesting to see whether ranks have closed in the face of a common enemy: the politicians. Beautiful ensemble work comes from a young team. David Hounslow, another ex-serviceman, is the breezy fixer who proves the most injured of all these walking wounded. Sean Gilder is the Northern Irishman, a moving mixture of prickliness, eccentricity and tenderness, and Jake Wood — a head injury moving in dumpy spasms, and barely articulate — is eventually patched up into a sleek little fighting machine. He is one of the lucky ones.

MARTIN HOYLE



Stephanie Turner, Simon Beresford, Richenda Carey: some scenes ascend into the realm of pure weirdness

Gems lack sparkle

Saki's short stories are gems: small cut crystals comically reflecting snobbish society; priceless, razor-edged satires lightly jabbing at the money-grubbing arranged marriages and cultural bitchiness of Britain's well-bred.

Michael Browning's new play *Redeeming Vices* promises riches, being based on Saki, but proves wearisomely akin to second-rate rep productions from way back when. It is a turn-of-the-century drawing room comedy seemingly drafted by an amateur admirer of Oscar Wilde and produced without the immaculate polish required for arch epigrammatic repartee.

None of the acting is outstanding. Still, Simon Beresford as Clovis — poor as a Kensington church mouse, and an awful poet who proposes to anyone with a penny to her name — is deliciously relaxed, lounging on a chaise-longue with a twinkle in his

Redeeming Vices New End

eye. Tim Wallers playing Trevor — heir to the Torywood estate and pursued by prospective brides but hopelessly in awe of his monstrous mother — pushes floppy physicality towards the hilarious. He doubles up in spasms, taken aback by his own tiny triumphs of self-assertion, and collapses into a whole-body stunner when announcing his engagement.

Unfortunately, his fiancée Clare, as portrayed by Gemma Page, appears to have no character at all. Meanwhile, Richenda Carey who acts Mrs Thunderford — his killjoy battleship of a mother — keeps suffering from fits of melodrama, waving her arms balletically and striking poses.

Going over the top like this is largely the act of a theatrical lemming. Yet sometimes it unexpectedly takes off and a

scene ascends into the very funny realm of pure weirdness. It is not totally out of keeping with a world where once a month some mother or other gets stamped by a bull because it might lead to marriage with Trevor; where elopements come a cropper because the footman cannot ride the get-away bicycle; and where Mrs Thunderford's terrified house guests try to hide her dead parakeet on the horns of a gnu, then pretend it is a hat.

Michael Browning, though certainly competent in constructing a farce, couples together Saki's brilliant aphoristic one-liners from numerous stories, slotting them in without regard to character. Insensitive delivery also lays many low. Others survive however, raising bursts of laughter, and sparkling in spite of being set in base metal.

KATE BASSETT

What did you do in the war, dear?

An empire is spreading from NW3. Jon Harris and Adam Burr took over the management of the New End Theatre last year. Now that the admirable Buddy Dalton has retired from the Offstage Downstairs, the New End company plans to re-open her old venue in August as the Camden Studio Theatre. In the meantime, they are staging this French tale round the corner in Kentish Town.

The story may be familiar from the Depardieu film and its recent remake, *Sommersby*, which transfers to the American civil war the haunting idea of a soldier who returns after many years' absence to his village, where he is welcomed by wife and neighbours, only to have doubts as to whether he truly is the man they take him to be.

The powerful impulse at work here is the longing to be

The Return of Martin Guerre Duke of Cambridge, Kentish Town

given another chance. If the returning Martin really is someone else, his is the wish to find a house, a wife and a community where he can start life afresh. Bertrand's wish is for a loving husband to replace the almost impotent creature who abandoned her.

The story is to be found in the detailed account of the case written by Jean de Coras, who tried it in 16th-century Toulouse. He acts as the narrator, a troubled servant of the law, in this intriguing production by Harris. Its blemishes include too much rhabarbering instead of dialogue at the



Haighton: passionate as the enigmatic Martin

beginning, when the cast provides scene-setting background to contemporary village life. But a cleverly theatrical device is then used to keep us from knowing if the returned Martin is true or false. In the scenes of his

wedding or husbandly neglect his presence is missed by the others. Bertrand (Adrienne Swan) takes his invisible hand at the marriage ceremony, and so on.

Michael Haighton gives a passionate vitality to the enigmatic Martin, and an air of decency that makes one wish very much that he will find a happy ending. David Goudge's demeanour as Jean shows curiosity and then sadness at this world's subjection of love to law.

As well as being about that eternal concern of the French peasantry, the greed for land, the story is a romance and gives a rare true glimpse of marital love as felt by plain, love-hungry people. Some performances are raw at the edges but the energy of the tale glows through.

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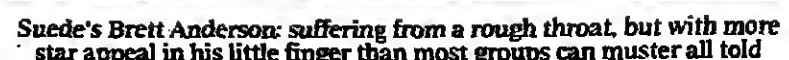
Riches for the taking

guitar, she allows her plangent, way-

n Siobhan Davies's new w

Accompanied by Davies's dances, that evocative power is reinforced.

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ward voice full rein
on lyrics that are
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served vignettes of schizophrenia that is "Let the Mystery Be" and "Mama's Opry" proved. But she is certainly not country's answer to Joan Baez, let alone Joni Mitchell, and she is ill-served by portentous statements about her role in the scheme of things. She needs, and deserves, a little time.

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Tonic for the careworn Wear

As Sunderland becomes a city, art is transforming its most depressed areas, writes

Ros Drinkwater

Yesterday, the sculptor Colin Wilbourn did something out of character: he went shopping for a suit. "The Tyne and Wear Development Corporation suggested it would be appropriate," he says. Today the Queen will confer city status on the ancient port of Sunderland. And also on the royal agenda is the unveiling of Wilbourn's latest work, *Pathways of Knowledge*, a 20-ton stone sculpture set between a 7th-century church and the site of the new Sunderland University campus. The great carved pile of books celebrates the life of Benedict Biscop, who founded St Peter's church in AD 674 and brought not only learning, but masonry and glass-blowing, to the area.

At the turn of the century this was a densely populated community known as the Barbary Coast. Locals still remember the Wear being so full of ships that you could cross the estuary by jumping from deck to deck. It was here that the prototype for the American Liberty ships was designed, and the postwar shipbuilding boom lasted until the 1960s when foreign competition began to bite. In 1988 the last Wearside yard was bulldozed. With the announcement this month of the closure of the last Tyne yard, the once-glorious era of Tyne-Wear shipbuilding is being consigned to history. It is ironic that Biscop would recognise the landscape now more than at any other time in the past 1,300 years. When the royal yacht swings into the Wear estuary it will enter an empty river flanked by vast areas of dereliction. Only Biscop's church remains of old Monkwearmouth.

Today, though, the 90-acre site is at the heart of a £90 million regeneration scheme which will provide factories, housing, community projects and a new university campus. A key feature of the scheme is the St Peter's Riverside Sculpture Project, aimed at enhancing the public areas of the development. This was the brainchild of Artists Agency, a local organisation formed to place artists in the community. In 1991 Wilbourn was appointed its artist in residence.



On the stone: Colin Wilbourn and *Pathways of Knowledge*, his 20-ton sculpture that commemorates Benedict Biscop, the 7th-century cleric

He works with one apprentice, Karl Fisher, from a Portacabin. The first part of his brief was to assess the site and plan a strategy for involving artworks before development began, so that the works were built into the structure. He chose four main areas and to date has completed work on three of these: a set of galvanised steel gates at the entrance to a business centre, a flight of stairs leading from the north pier to the sea, and *Pathways of Knowledge*.

Essential to the project is the development of links with those who live in and use the area. The project now has a strong support group comprising local schools, the history group, a housing estate and St Peter's church. A recent workshop involved schoolchildren who visited the site, discussed ideas, did drawings and translated them into reality.

Wilbourn, 35, has built a reputation for unusual, large-scale outdoor sculptures. His radical ideas were formed while working on what is probably his most successful piece,

The Upper Room — a trompe-l'œil evocation of the Last Supper, carved from 13 elm trees on a Durham riverbank. "It suddenly came home to me how important it is to work on site," he says. "Probably one of the

'On Wearside you meet a lot of people who wouldn't dream of going to an art gallery'

reasons *The Upper Room* has remained unvandalised is that it didn't appear overnight. It took six months to carve, during which time all kinds of people stopped to chat and got involved. It is as if watching it grow gave them an interest, and a respect for the sculpture."

He describes his background as "ordinary working class, council house and comprehensive school". This caused a conflict, a selfish (his word) desire to do what he loved most — sculpt — and a sense of guilt in choosing art as a profession. "With all the social problems, I found myself asking where art fits in today's society," he says. "I was lucky, my parents encouraged me to work for a degree, but here on Wearside you meet a lot of people who haven't had that opportunity. They wouldn't dream of going to an art gallery. Their idea of sculpture is statues in the park, or the Tate Gallery bricks that they read about in the papers. They relate to neither."

He found that the response from the Durham passers-by somehow assuaged his guilt. "They made me feel I had contributed," he says. "Over the years I've decided that what's important to me is working in public places where the work will be seen and enjoyed by as many people as possible."

He is scathing about the current vogue for sculpture of the "build the mall, then add the art" variety. "Public sculpture owes responsibility to the people who are looking at it, it should go some way to involving them. Often it's the sitting that's at fault: a sculpture is plonked down in the middle of a new town square. By having a residency I work on site, getting to know the space. You absorb all that information unconsciously and it comes back unconsciously in the things you want to make. Inspiration doesn't switch on like a lightbulb; it grows out of a two-way process."

Wilbourn's next concept will involve peeling back layers of history: houses built on shipyards built on houses built on a monastery. He envisages a sculpted ruined house. "People love ruins, piles of stone can hold such a fascination. There's a story there; it hasn't quite crystallised in my mind, but it will be more than just a shell. There will be a residue of what has gone before."

LONDON CONCERT

A performance frail and hearty

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall

As usual, Klaus Tennstedt arrived on the platform to a rapturous welcome. As usual, he looked frail and pallid. As usual, expectations were high, and the atmosphere emotionally charged.

We knew perfectly well, of course, that he has been looking exactly as he now does for years, and that behind that apparent fragility lies a constitution of iron. Almost needless to say, the programme consisted of nothing but a Mahler symphony.

This time, however, it was the Seventh, which is something of an enigma among its fellows, although perhaps also one of the finest. Here Mahler makes his links with past aesthetics more obvious than anywhere else, finally giving, on balance, the intellect ascendancy over the heart. For all the stirring fanfares, heroically striding tunes and expressionist screams that permeate the first movement, and despite the fact that colours, textures and atmospheres often take precedence over line, movement or development elsewhere, the work takes an objective stance.

Yet one was still able to sense an epic journey, from light to the hollow darkness of the central scherzo's sinister parody-dances and perpetual motion, and then beyond the abyss, via the second "Nachtmusik" with its innocent, serenade-like violin, harp, guitar and mandolin tunes, to the new glories and revelations of the finale.

Tennstedt's reading gained power through deliberation, with speeds generally on the careful side, which gave some of the work a distinctly Brucknerian air. His is a view of Mahler that respects every microscopic detail of dynamics and articulation, although once or twice he broadened the tempo where the score did not demand such action.

The London Philharmonic Orchestra began rather ner-

vously, I thought, not quite thinking as one, nor shaping phrases cogently. But before long they had slipped into gear and things began to feel more instinctive.

Inevitably, given such a vast canvas, one or two details irked. The tenor tuba used in place of Mahler's specified tenor horn made a noise altogether too coarse, for instance, while the faintness of the offstage cowbells suggested a herd wandering in the Highlands rather than on the opposite bank of the Thames. Nostalgia should be more



Tennstedt: careful reading

vivid a sensation than that. One set of cymbals, moreover, was too large and heavy to be able to give the crisp tinnitabulation surely required by the music.

But those were only small instances in a reading of solid musical achievement, if not spine-tingling thrills, which saw the LPO's woodwind and brass sections, in particular, play with rare distinction.

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Nottinghamshire squander good chance of victory

By MICHAEL HENDERSON

LORD'S: Middlesex (5pts) drew with Nottinghamshire (6)

THE evidence is overwhelming. Nottinghamshire are not interested in winning the championship unless others conspire in their favour. There can be no alternative interpretation of this latest batting performance that must have challenged the belief even of one baptised in the Trent.

Appropriately enough, when the game expired at five minutes to six, Lord's was shrouded in gloom, darker than the five lights shining on the Grandstand could suggest. Then a brief and wonderful storm blew across the ground. All the scene needed was King Lear to appear at the Nursery End and denounce his daughters.

Had the poor old chap been watching the cricket, Goneril and Regan might have got off lightly. One man was responsible for Nottinghamshire's inability to win the most winnable of games — oddly enough, the man who made the highest score in both innings.

Tim Robinson has often resembled a stag at bay, wounded by the darts of unsympathetic observers. Try as one might, it was impossible to be charitable about the way Nottinghamshire approached their task yesterday afternoon when the match was so palpably within their grasp.

A target of 282 in a mini-

mum of 81 overs — they received two more — had come down to 76 when the last 20 overs began, with five wickets in hand.

Robinson and Paul Johnson had just made 116 for the third wicket much as they pleased. Middlesex, without the injured all-rounder, Feltham, were down to four regular bowlers.

Cairns and Lewis are both strokeplayers by instinct yet, in the next ten overs, they advanced the score by only 11 runs. When Lewis emerged from his shell to sweep Embury to the square leg boundary, he had gone 42 minutes without a run; in other words, the length of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

They were obviously playing to instructions and those instructions were obviously barney. Embury was not turning the ball. Tufnell was



Robinson: over-cautious

not even trying to, opting to frustrate the batsmen by aiming into the rough from over the wicket. Middlesex were on the ropes.

In this position of strength, Nottinghamshire wanted to be absolutely certain they could not lose before they tried to win.

Therefore, they should expect no sympathy for failing to achieve that limited ambition and should not carp at any criticism of their tactics.

How much better they would be if Robinson trusted the talent within his side. At the start of last season, someone as a rival county thought they were "25 points" better than any other team and, although that may have been generous, there is far more to them than they appear to want to show.

There were at least three singles an over available from Tufnell: few of them were taken. When quick runs were needed, 65 of them in ten overs, Cairns lifted Embury to deep square leg. They still needed 35 from the last four overs when the rain came.

Embury and Tufnell denied them not so much with the ball as with their combined contribution of 54 overs went for 170 — but with the bat. Their last-wicket stand realised 62 runs, 47 of them yesterday morning, before Pick brought the Middlesex curtain down.

So there were two lessons to be learned: bowl straighter and get a move on.

A new season but an old opponent



To catch a trout a carefully planned and expertly executed approach is essential but even the most experienced cannot guarantee success

The first day back on the river, the first day of the new season, and my hurrying footsteps can slow. He is still there. After all this time, he is still there. Even from here, looking downstream and across, I can see him rising beneath the far bank; see the soft crinklings of light when he slips down a fly.

It will have to be the same approach: into the water downstream of the alder, across the river as far as I can wade, and then that slow, uncertain inching upstream to within casting distance again. If I approach from here, I will be in full view; if I approach him from anywhere other than downstream, there is a risk he will see me.

I make a detour over the meadow on my own bank, crawl on hands and knees to the alder, and slip into the water. A cool explosion from the rushes and runs full tilt across the surface, leaving a linked chain of rings spreading out. A vole nibbling weed pauses and peers, senses danger or my tension, and is gone with a pop.

The world loses its. The songs of the lark and the cuckoo fade. The purple-hazed woods across the valley, the buttercup fields all around, dissolve to soft focus. I am alone with the

Brian Clarke manoeuvres himself stealthily into a blind spot to pursue an elusive trout feeding in a troublesome part of the river

fish, locked on to it, cocooned with it. Little by little, I make my way across and then up.

I move so as to come as close to him as I can. Every trout has a blind spot behind it because of the way its eyes are angled slightly towards the front. Positioned that way, the fly gets the binocular vision that any predator needs. But there is a price to pay. This price well, have thought them through time and time over. They have not changed. The trout is in a narrow channel that a wide bed of weed forces between it and the bank. Midway between the weed and the bank, a wooden post sticks up.

The trout is just in front of this post, riding the current, drifting idly to his left and his right, picking out flies from the concentrated stream of food that the weed-bed funnels in.

Getting my fly, artificial fly into that yard-wide channel, catching neither the weed-bed nor the bank and avoiding the post, is the first problem.

The second problem is the other post. It does not break the surface and you would never know it was there. But I do. It is just downstream from the first post where the trout is lying. It was around the second post that he broke me last season my last cast of my last day.

I am right behind him now, probably not in his blind spot but close to it, somewhere on the periphery of his vision, out from his flank about 15 yards behind. I edge forward another yard or two. I can probably reach him from here.

U p he comes again, this time sliding so far to his right that I can see the tilted prow of his nose in clear silhouette. I mark his position precisely, hold myself steady and unflinch the fly.

The water ripples with the light, slipping its slide into there. A front of weed moves in sensuous curves. The water eases and crinkles. I can even hear his sipping noise through the silence I have made: the small noise he

cannot help making because, each time he sucks in a fly, he sucks in some air at the same time. There is his nose again, there is the sip, there are the rings. I cast.

I am unprepared. After the long close season and with no chance to practise, I had expected it to take time to recover accuracy and length. But the line unfurls sweetly, the fly alights daintily, it floats towards him naturally and he takes it.

There is nothing skilled about my reaction. There is no measured pause and no controlled strike. Even as I see his nose and hear his sip, I am snatching back the rod, losing my footing, then losing my balance, shipping cold water.

It should not happen, of course. After all those years, with all that stored-up experience, it just should not happen. But it has.

In the instant I am berating myself, in the split-second I have to recover some kind of posture, he jumps. It is a huge, furious, high-speed jump, but somehow the essential imprint — the golden flash, the open jaw, the flicked fly, the splinters of light, the ebbing waves: gone. Just like that.

I did have my plans: the ones for reaching the rod high and hauling on the line

and stepping calmly back, with everything designed to deprive him of line and freedom of manoeuvre; to keep him on top and deny him the dive. But they are as leaden and dead now as the weight I can feel.

The line runs from my wrenched-around rod to the water behind the visible post, just as it did once before. I have the same ache inside, anticipate the same scarring jag-jag on the rod feel it. Everything goes slack.

I don't know how he did it, but he did. I don't know how I could have done it, but I have. All that winter dreaming, all that careful planning, all that will-he-or-won't-he and can't-I-or-can't-I, all of it, all of it, over in a flash.

The world comes back and the sound turns up: the water, the light, the meadows and the woods, the sky-high lark and the busy vole. The cuckoo: oh yes, the cuckoo.

What an extraordinary sport this is. All of that tranquillity, then those tensions and dramas, and now, again, this, just as before. It is, of course, all this, the whole amazing combination of it, that brings me back to the water year after year.

Wonderful: day one and maybe love-one, but a whole season to come.

Essex saved by elements

By IVO TENNANT

THE OVAL (final day of four): Surrey (6pts) drew with Essex (3)

TALK about outrageous fortune. Only the weather yesterday prevented Surrey, who had won their first two championship matches, from gaining a third and crucial victory. They needed a further 64 off 12.3 overs to beat Essex, not so much champion county as also-rans in this game, when the match was abandoned.

Having bowled out Essex for 153 on a pitch that had become slower, Surrey were left a minimum of 34 overs to make 242. This was not the kind of task they would relish, but they went about it with immense cheer. The openers made 56 off six overs and others, notably Ward, batted as they can rarely have done even in the one-day game.

Nothing illustrated their prowess so much as the figures

returned by Such: six overs for 66. Brown and Darren Bicknell carted Foster and Ilett from the outset and Ward reached his half-century off just 40 balls.

All five lights were on at that time, which would indicate just how well he played. This was not indiscriminate slog-ging but clean hitting of anything remotely pitched up. He hardly needed to bother making use of the Oval's great outfield since most of the time the ball was going to or over the ropes.

When Ward was held by Lewis at long-on off Pringle, Essex were 169 for four with 13 overs left. Stewart did not have the opportunity to play himself in, and nor did he have need of it. He had just square-cut Foster for six when the ground became enveloped by mizzling rain.

Essex, 126 ahead at the start, had never been able to

contemplate declaring. So they batted accordingly, not least when Pringle (95 minutes for 13) and Garnham (111 minutes making 12) were in partnership. The loss of Salim Malik without addition in the opening overs, coupled with Surrey having had a rather better start to the season than they have done, vexed them more than the

Neither did Surrey enhance their own chances by not bringing on their spinner, Kendrick, until just before tea. In two overs he had Pringle taken at slip and bowled Garnham, then Waqa finished off the innings in his inimitable way.

Essex said yesterday that they would not be taking any further disciplinary action against Hussain, who was left out of their side on Sunday after a disagreement with Good.



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YESTERDAY'S SCOREBOARDS									
Britannic Assurance County Championship									
Surrey v Essex									
THE OVAL (final day of four): Surrey (6pts) drew with Essex (3)									
ESSEX: First Innings 416 (A G Gooch 79, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Surrey: First Innings 289 (D R Pringle 95, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Second Innings									
Surrey: 116 (D R Pringle 32, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Essex: 116 (D R Pringle 32, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Other matches									
Cambridge University v Leicestershire									
FENNERS (final day of three): Cambridge University drew with Leicestershire									
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings 179 (M E O'Connell 51, J Daker 44)									
LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 179 (M E O'Connell 51, J Daker 44)									
Second Innings									
Cambridge University: 179 (M E O'Connell 51, J Daker 44)									
Leicestershire: 179 (M E O'Connell 51, J Daker 44)									
Oxford University v Northamptonshire									
THE PARKS (second day of three): Oxford University drew with Northamptonshire									
OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings 188 (R H Montgomerie 66, J A Taylor 56)									
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 188 (R H Montgomerie 66, J A Taylor 56)									
Second Innings									
Oxford University: 188 (R H Montgomerie 66, J A Taylor 56)									
Northamptonshire: 188 (R H Montgomerie 66, J A Taylor 56)									
Kent v Warwickshire									
CANTEBURY (first day of four): Kent drew with Warwickshire									
KENT: First Innings 177 (C L Hooper 75, T A Munton 74)									
WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 177 (C L Hooper 75, T A Munton 74)									
Second Innings									
Kent: 177 (C L Hooper 75, T A Munton 74)									
Warwickshire: 177 (C L Hooper 75, T A Munton 74)									
Derbyshire v Glamorgan									
DERBYSHIRE (first day of four): Derbyshire drew with Glamorgan									
DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 283 (P O Bowler 56, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
GLAMORGAN: First Innings 283 (P O Bowler 56, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Second Innings									
Derbyshire: 283 (P O Bowler 56, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Glamorgan: 283 (P O Bowler 56, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Nottinghamshire v Middlesex									
LORD'S (final day of four): Nottinghamshire drew with Middlesex									
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 289 (D R Pringle 95, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
MIDDLESEX: First Innings 289 (D R Pringle 95, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Second Innings									
Nottinghamshire: 289 (D R Pringle 95, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									
Middlesex: 289 (D R Pringle 95, M A Robinson 74, J B Lewis 56, D R Pringle 32)									

Barnett's patient century to no avail

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

KIM Barnett carried his bat for 108 and Mark Benson resisted for 325 minutes while scoring 107 but the captains of Derbyshire and Kent could not prevent their sides going down to heavy defeats yesterday.

Glamorgan, who have hit a confident early-season stride, won by 191 runs at Derby, where Steve Watkins, who took five for 71, knocked the heart out of the Derbyshire innings by dismissing Bowler, Morris and O'Gorman in 16 balls, which reduced them to 38 for four in pursuit of 406.

Barnett, batting throughout the innings for the second time, had been in for 227 minutes and hit 14 fours when he lost his last partner. Benson was eighth out as Kent were dismissed for 231 at Canterbury and beaten by 110 runs by Warwickshire, who were bowled to victory by the off-spinner, Neil Smith, who was rewarded by receiving his county cap after a career-best return of six for 122. Smith, who has taken 16 wickets in three matches, welcomes the increased opportunities granted him by four-day cricket.

Richie Richardson made only a single on his championship debut for Yorkshire against Worcestershire in the rain-ruined match at Bradford but Chris Key, of Oxford University, scored his maiden century against Northamptonshire in the freshman Russell Cate both passed 80 as Cambridge University drew with Leicestershire at Fenners.

BBC1

- 6.00 Business Breakfast (20225)
 7.00 BBC Breakfast News (5555924)
 9.00 Love, Lust and Loneliness. Members of the public try acting as agony aunts. Shyma Peres presents the programme (s) (4500321) 9.35 King of the Road. Ross King and Anna Walker arrive in Windsor. Bertha (2222654)
 10.00 News (Ceefax), regional news and weather (5391708)
 10.05 Playdays (s) (4186706)
 10.30 Good Morning... with Anne and Nick. Cosy family magazine (s) (62235321)
 12.05pm Peetle Mill. Alan Titchmarsh with guest celebrities John Simpson, Michael Bentine and Howard Jones (s) (2058295)
 12.45 Good Morning... with Anne and Nick. Repeat of the morning's events (s) (21752692)
 12.55 Regional news and weather (18041505)
 1.00 One O'Clock News (Ceefax) and weather (28234)
 1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (7035794)
 1.50 Eldorado (r) (Ceefax) (s) (2574494)
 2.20 Racing from Goodwood introduced by Julian Wilson and Tracy Piggott (s) (9458586)
 3.50 The Brat. Jolly animation (r) (5084128) 4.05 Boddler. School comedy (r) (s) (4374942) 4.20 Wait on Earth. Science-fiction comedy adventure about Sean and his alien shifting extraterrestrial friend, Watt (r) (s) (9524645) 4.35 Prince Valiant. Cartoon adventure (Ceefax) (s) (2112302)
 5.00 Newsround (5580128)



Presenting children's fun and games (5.10pm)

- 5.10 Active-8. First programme in a new series covering a selection of exciting and unusual activities (Ceefax) (s) (9062654)
 5.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s) (603091). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster
 6.00 Six O'Clock News (Ceefax) and weather (963)
 6.30 Regional news magazines (215). Northern Ireland: Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s)
 7.00 Wildlife 100: The Impossible Bird. David Attenborough introduces another of his selections from Wildlife on One, a fascinating study of the bird that runs at 40mph and lays eggs 20 times bigger than those of a hen (r) (Ceefax) (s) (5234)
 7.30 EastEnders (Ceefax) (s) (488)
 8.00 Russ Abbot. Comic impressions (r) (Ceefax) (1654)
 8.30 On the Up. Middy amusing Bob Larbey series starring Dennis Waterman (r) (Ceefax) (s) (4019)
 9.00 Nine O'Clock News (Ceefax). Regional news and weather (8925)
 9.30 999. Reconstructions of real-life heroic rescues, introduced by Michael Buerk (Ceefax) (s) (723459)
 10.20 Film: An Officer and a Gentleman (1982). The tale of a cadet officer's struggle to qualify as a US navy pilot was hugely successful despite its clichéd plot. Richard Gere and Debra Winger were very watchable as the romantic leads and Louis Gossett Jr won a best supporting actor Oscar as a forbidding drill sergeant (Ceefax) (208321). Northern Ireland: Greening: Northern Ireland and Wales. 10.50-12.00am Film: An Officer and a Gentleman

12.00am Weather (3960474) Ends at 12.25
 2.15-2.45 BBC Select: Executive Business Club. Scrambled (457249) 3.15-3.45 BBC Select: Legal Network Television. Scrambled (49242)

BBC2

- 6.45 Open University: The Periodic Table (9844383)
 7.10 Biology: Regulation and Control (5122344)
 7.35 Geology: Inside Volcanoes (9650383)
 8.00 Breakfast News (5555924)
 9.15 Westminster (2755944)
 9.00 Daytime on Two. Includes children's TV. 10.00 Over the Moon (9558875) 1.20 Just So Stories (7719493) 1.30 The Adventures of Buzzy Bee and Friends (65342557) 1.35 King Greengrass (s) (8534112)
 2.00 News (Ceefax) and weather followed by You and Me (12156925)
 2.15 A Week to Remember (b/w). Pathe news footage from 40 years ago (r) (40701079)
 2.25 The History. Mike Todd. Warkworth Castle, Northumberland (r) (15817147)
 2.30 See Hear! Magazine series for the hearing impaired (r) (s) (876)
 3.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (3755012) followed by Westminster Live introduced by Iain MacWhirter and John Cole (5558524)
 3.50 News, weather, regional buildings (4943673)
 4.00 Racing from Goodwood (s) (4877321)
 4.25 Famous Faces, Famous Places. Fred Trueman, the former Yorkshire and England cricketer, revisits his favourite Northern haunts (r) (1428867)
 4.30 Wild Yorkshire. Yorkshire and the Brontës. How did the Brontës, who lived in such a remote, insular village, become such fine writers? A visit to their book settings aims to find out (88876)
 5.30 Film 93 with Barry Norman. Including reviews of Passenger 57, starring Wesley Snipes, and Jack the Bear, with Danny DeVito (s) (895)
 6.00 Film: Young Maverick (1981) Charles Frank stars as Ben Maverick in this western. Ben acquires a gun from an old poker player. Directed by Hy Averback (Ceefax) (80895)
 7.30 Crime and Punishment: Hypotheticals. How far should police and lawyers go to win a case? The series aims to uncover the truth by asking professionals what they would do in a hypothetical scenario. (Ceefax) (s) (4884)
 8.30 Della Smith's Summer Collection: All the World Loves an Ice-cream. Della extols the virtues of home-made ice-cream. (Ceefax) (s) (1031)
 9.00 Quantum Leap. Scott Bakula stars in this science fiction drama series of a time-travelled scientist. This week his mission is to save a marriage. (Ceefax) (s) (838073)



Confronting a rapist: victim Jane (9.50pm)

- 9.50 40 Minutes: See Choice (620963)
 10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow (756147)
 11.15 The Late Show. Live magazine of arts, media and culture (s) (83925)
 11.55 Weather (542234)
 12.00 Open Forum. Further and higher education magazine. (8799093). Ends at 12.25am

VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCodes
 The numbers next to each TV programme listing are Video PlusCodes. These numbers, which allow you to programme your VCR to record a programme, are listed next to the programme title. For more details on how to use Video PlusCodes, see the Video PlusCodes guide on page 10 of the TV Times. For more details on how to use Video PlusCodes, see the Video PlusCodes guide on page 10 of the TV Times.

CHOICE

Without Walls: Good Morning Mr Hitler
 Channel 4, 9.00pm
 In July 1939, six weeks before the outbreak of the second world war, Hitler and his henchmen spent a weekend in Munich celebrating German art, or at least the Nazi-approved version of it. His visit was recorded by an amateur film-maker, Hans Feilerabend. His footage stayed in the family and has only recently been made public. It has a double hierarchy in colour, as a rare chance to see the Nazi hierarchy in colour, and rich colour at that, and second as an informal glimpse which often catches the leading characters off guard. Old Munich residents are shown the film and offer their memories of the event, the climax of which was a huge parade through the streets which took 1.7 million men hours to organise.

40 Minutes: Rape
 BBC2, 9.50pm
 A remarkable film brings together Paul, a convicted rapist, and June, a rape victim. Paul was not June's attacker but it is still a highly charged encounter, which must have taken courage on both sides. June's rape took place nine years ago. Only now, after a long and anguished process of recovery, has she felt able to talk openly about it. Paul was given two life sentences for a double rape in 1987. He was 22, had a long history of indecent exposure and assault and admits he would have raped earlier if the opportunity had presented itself. He volunteered for psychotherapy and remote-controlled cameras follow Paul through ten weeks of treatment, designed to explore his obsessions and feelings of inadequacy with women.

In transit: the Uduk people of Sudan (ITV, 10.40pm)
 The second in the anthropological series features the Uduk people of Sudan. In 1987 they became caught up in Africa's longest-running civil war and were forced to flee to Ethiopia. In the years since they have crossed and recrossed the boundary four more times. The film picks up on 13,000 of the survivors at Kamit, a transit camp in Ethiopia. Told in their own words, the Uduk story is predictably distressing. They have lost their homes, been forced out of their country and brought near to starvation. Husbands have been separated from wives and parents grieve over dead children. The testimonies of these bewildered people are vivid and moving, but the film could have done with more background explanation and better maps.

Disappearing World: Orphans of Passage
 ITV, 10.40pm
 The second in the anthropological series features the Uduk people of Sudan. In 1987 they became caught up in Africa's longest-running civil war and were forced to flee to Ethiopia. In the years since they have crossed and recrossed the boundary four more times. The film picks up on 13,000 of the survivors at Kamit, a transit camp in Ethiopia. Told in their own words, the Uduk story is predictably distressing. They have lost their homes, been forced out of their country and brought near to starvation. Husbands have been separated from wives and parents grieve over dead children. The testimonies of these bewildered people are vivid and moving, but the film could have done with more background explanation and better maps.

Maiden Voyages
 Channel 4, 8.30pm
 Tonight's woman traveller is the writer Bettina Selby and her journey takes her 500 miles across northern Spain to the shrine of Santiago de Compostela. Pilgrims have been taking the route for centuries, which gives the venture a sense of history, though this is difficult to convey on film. Selby travels alone, by bicycle, with four panniers carrying all her needs. She sleeps mostly under canvas. For a woman well into her fifties it is an achievement, but she takes it in her stride. Independent, strong, the programme is disappointingly silent about the shrine itself and not, apart from a couple of Brits Selby encounters on the road, do we get a feel of the thousands of other pilgrims who make the same trip. Peter Waymark

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 GMTV (6992708)
 9.25 Cross Words. Word game (1524925)
 9.55 London Today (Teletext) and weather (4142128)
 10.00 The Times... The Place... (947495)
 10.35 This Morning Weekly magazine (3223760)
 12.10 Wonders. Puppets adventures (4022645)
 12.30 ITN Lunchtime News (Teletext) and weather (8118321)
 1.05 Home and Away. Australian family drama series (Teletext) (419129)
 1.45 A Country Practice. Medical series (Teletext) (s) (418499)
 2.15 Hello! Home. Paintings from art and antique experts all over the country are assessed by art and antique expert on film and art expert David Mason (433708)
 2.45 Families. Soap set in the north of England and Australia (s) (5577498)
 3.10 ITN News headlines (3783418) 3.15 London Today (Teletext) and weather (3782789)
 3.20 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers (s) (8891925)
 3.50 The Bread Men. Animation (Teletext) (r) (s) (4947495)
 4.00 The Raggy Dolls (r) (s) (124428)
 4.15 The Dreamstone (r) (s) (639960)
 4.40 Finders Keepers (1439963)
 5.10 Home and Away (r) (Teletext) (4902234)
 5.40 The Evening News (Teletext) and weather (664147)
 6.00 London Tonight. News magazine (81302)



Reunion? Norman Bowler, Claire King (7.00pm)

- 7.00 Emmerdale. Kim gives Frank some good news. (Teletext) (5942)
 7.30 Dilly Dally Town. Dilly Bramoh takes a look at London's Asian community, attending a bhangra dance class, sitting in on an astrological reading for a baby and participating in wedding where the entertainers play Indian film music (s) (885)
 8.00 The Bill (Teletext) (9050)
 8.30 Coltrane in a Cadillac. Robbie Coltrane continues his Los Angeles to New York drive (Teletext) (5857)
 9.00 Taggart. Death without Dishonour. Second episode of this three-part strand in the detective drama starring Mark McManus as the dour Glasgow policeman (Teletext) (4215)
 10.00 News Ten (Teletext) and weather (83418)
 10.30 London Tonight (Teletext) and weather (356079)
 10.40 Disappearing World: War (Teletext) See Choice (845470)
 11.40 Prisoner: Cell Block H. Australian drama series (895895)
 12.30am Nigel Mansell's IndyCar 93. News from the Indy car racing (s) (53530)
 1.00 The Little Picture Show. Video reviews of Chaplin and Raising Cain. Followed by ITN News headlines (74074)
 2.00 Film: Days of Wine and Roses (1962). b/w starring Jack Lemmon, Lee Remick and Charles Bickford. A fortnight study of alcoholism that was very frank for its time. Lemmon plays a public relations man who drinks too much and whose wife also succumbs to the drug, the film song, sung by Andy Williams, earned an Oscar. Directed by Blake Edwards (63987)
 4.00 The Best (r) (s) (86180)
 5.00 Riviera. French drama serial (56529)
 5.30 ITN Morning News (61990). Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.15am I Love Lucy (b/w). Classic American comedy series starring Lucille Ball (84578)
 6.45 Spiff and Hercules. Cat and dog cartoon (266012)
 7.00 The Big Breakfast. With actress Demi Moore as the star guest (18857)
 9.00 You Bet Your Life. American game show hosted by Bill Cosby (r) (73865)
 9.30 Schools (145499)
 12.00 The Parliament Programme (53031)
 12.30pm Sesame Street. Entertaining pre-school learning series (r) (16785)
 1.30 Take 5. Animation (20286)
 1.40 Film: Springtime in the Rockies (1942) starring Betty Grable and John Payne. A musical comedy of jealousy and love affairs with a Mack Gordon/Hery Warren score that includes I had the Craziest Dream. Directed by Irving Cummings (192079)
 3.35 Fiddlers Three (b/w). Pantomime in the world of King Cole with the Three Stooges (8454334)
 3.55 Mystery of the Flying Wooms. A Survival programme on army worms, caterpillars that pose a grave threat to farmers (2130050)
 4.30 Fifteen to One. Fast-moving general knowledge quiz (Teletext) (s) (708)
 5.00 The Oprah Winfrey Show. Oprah talks to her psychologist, Dr. Harville Hendrix, about her unhappy childhood and how it affected her relationship with the man she plans to marry. Stedman Graham (Teletext) (s) (770807)
 5.50 The Magic Roundabout. Children's entertainment (172857)
 6.00 Mork and Mindy. Comedy show starring Robin Williams (r) (673)
 8.30 EastEnders. Offbeat American children's comedy set in an unusual midwestern town (s) (825)
 7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow (Teletext) and weather (69316)
 7.50 Comment (611876)
 8.00 Our Backyard: Local Resources. Topics tonight include a report on the reintroduction of rare apple crops in Devon and an interview with Glasgow youngsters who are getting back to gardening basics (Teletext) (7692)
 8.30 Maiden Voyages. (Teletext) (s) See Choice (3499)



Home movie: Hitler and henchmen (9.00pm)

- 9.00 Without Walls: Good Morning Mr Hitler (Teletext) (See Choice 2857)
 10.00 Film: The Day the Earth Stood Still (1951). b/w starring Michael Rennie and Patricia Neal. This classic film, which turned the standard science fiction plot on its head, comes an anti-nuclear message that is still relevant today. Banned in Britain for its anti-American stance, it was added to the National Film Library. North's literary script and a strong cast backs Rennie as the well-intentioned alien and Neal as the proprietor of the boarding house where he seeks shelter. Directed by Robert Wise (Teletext) (101079)
 11.40 Dream On. An adult comedy about the ups and downs in the love life of a New York publisher (r) (Teletext) (s) (76315)
 12.15am Pictures at an Exhibition. Features Arthur Panfilov. Modern dancers and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra (s) (1657155)
 1.00 The Nat King Cole Show (b/w). With guest Eartha Kitt (66628) Ends at 1.30

VARIATIONS

- ANGLIA**
 As London except: 3.30-3.50 The Young Doctors (891925) 5.10-5.40 Blockbusters (4022234) 6.00 Home and Away (444586) 6.25-7.00 Anglia News (519137) 7.30-8.00 Countryfile (551123) 12.35-1.00 The Big Breakfast (458180) 2.20 The Little Picture Show (6740559) 3.20 ITN Chart Show (703722) 4.15 The Best (r) (s) (86180) 4.30-4.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 4.55-5.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 5.15-5.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 5.35-5.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 5.55-6.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 6.15-6.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 6.35-6.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 6.55-7.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 7.15-7.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 7.35-7.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 7.55-8.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 8.15-8.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 8.35-8.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 8.55-9.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 9.15-9.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 9.35-9.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 9.55-10.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 10.15-10.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 10.35-10.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 10.55-11.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 11.15-11.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 11.35-11.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 11.55-12.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 12.15-12.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 12.35-12.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 12.55-1.00 The Bill (Teletext) (9050)

- BORDER**
 As London except: 3.30-3.50 Sons and Daughters (891925) 5.10-5.40 Blockbusters (4022234) 6.00 Home and Away (444586) 6.25-7.00 Anglia News (519137) 7.30-8.00 Countryfile (551123) 12.35-1.00 The Big Breakfast (458180) 2.20 The Little Picture Show (6740559) 3.20 ITN Chart Show (703722) 4.15 The Best (r) (s) (86180) 4.30-4.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 4.55-5.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 5.15-5.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 5.35-5.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 5.55-6.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 6.15-6.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 6.35-6.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 6.55-7.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 7.15-7.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 7.35-7.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 7.55-8.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 8.15-8.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 8.35-8.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 8.55-9.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 9.15-9.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 9.35-9.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 9.55-10.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 10.15-10.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 10.35-10.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 10.55-11.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 11.15-11.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 11.35-11.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 11.55-12.10 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 12.15-12.30 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 12.35-12.50 The Bill (Teletext) (9050) 12.55-1.00 The Bill (Teletext) (9050)

- CENTRAL**
 As London except: 1.15-1.45 Country Practice (419129) 1.45-2.15 Home and Away (444586) 2.15-2.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 2.45-3.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 3.15-3.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 3.45-4.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 4.15-4.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 4.45-5.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 5.15-5.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 5.45-6.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 6.15-6.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 6.45-7.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 7.15-7.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 7.45-8.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 8.15-8.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 8.45-9.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 9.15-9.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 9.45-10.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 10.15-10.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 10.45-11.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 11.15-11.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 11.45-12.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 12.15-12.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 12.45-1.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 1.15-1.45 The Big Breakfast (458180) 1.45-2.15 The Big Breakfast (458180) 2.15-2.45 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